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OF MANY THINGS

"Who or what is Mickey Mantle? Is it a man?" Death came in August, at age 89, to the famed jurist who asked that question. His name was Learned Hand. So far as Hand was concerned, the slugging Yankee, idol of ten thousand sand lots, was an animated mouse in a movie cartoon. But, then, if anyone had ever asked him, Mickey might well have thought Learned Hand a Sioux warrior in a TV Western.

✓ Every schoolboy knows Mickey Mantle and Roger Maris. And the initials of two women (M.M. and B.B.) are as recognizable in tabloid headlines as J.F.K.'s. But Learned Hand was famous in a different way from athletes and actresses. He was a kind of Mickey Mantle of the intellectual diamond. Deliberately and deservedly, he was for years given the "big build-up."

✓ Why do some get that Karsh portrait on the cover of *Wisdom* while others don't? How is it arranged—this elevation from mere eminence to Greatness, to the level of Prophet and Seer? FDR, Churchill, Einstein, Gandhi got it. But why Baruch, Schweitzer, Hemingway, O.W. Holmes Jr., Frost, Stevenson and Frank Lloyd Wright?

✓ Do we create these heroic figures, or are they created for us? Who made James B. Conant the Sage of the Secondary School? The National Education Association? Who chose Pablo Casals? Would this cellist be so publicized and revered if he hadn't vowed never to return to Franco Spain? Why David Sarnoff, Eleanor Roosevelt and Somerset Maugham (they followed Jesus on the cover of *Wisdom*)? And why Nehru rather than Adenauer?

T. N. D.

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Economic Harm

EDITOR: Fr. Drinan's excellent article, "Sunday Laws and the First Amendment" (8/19), provided AMERICA's readers with some substantial food for thought on an increasingly challenging modern problem.

As one interested in the fate of Federal aid to private schools, however, I was disturbed by the statement of Chief Justice Warren which introduced the article: Sunday laws do not discriminate against Orthodox Jews but only make the "practice of their religious beliefs more expensive." In a nation "made up of people of every conceivable religious preference, . . . it cannot be expected, much less required, that legislators enact no law . . . that may in some way result in an economic disadvantage to some religious sects."

I am concerned that this viewpoint might also be extended to the question of aid to parochial schools.

WILLIAM A. BRADY

Niagara Falls, N.Y.

[Chief Justice Warren's principle is valid as far as it goes and would not prevent the inclusion of private church-related schools in a general program of Federal aid to education. Indeed, the obverse side of the principle would seem to be that "it cannot be expected, much less required, that legislators enact no law that may in some way result in an economic advantage to some religious sects."—Ed.]

Hoffa's Tactics

EDITOR: After reading Frank P. Kies' report (Correspondence, 8/26) to your Comment "Hoffa Rides High" (7/22), I wonder if he thinks the average citizen lacks common sense.

Certainly the U.S. Government is conducted by representatives of the people, but is he seriously asking us to equate the Teamsters with the Federal Government? Even in Federal elections, a citizen has a right to seek office.

No amount of semantics can disguise the fact that whatever remnant of democracy the Teamsters had before Miami, that remnant was throttled by Mr. Hoffa's smoothly operating machine.

The action of the convention which denied a rank-and-file the right to run as a delegate to the convention was an admission by Hoffa that he fears his own membership. Mr. Hoffa fears that the average teamster will some day shake

off the lethargy which permitted the present leadership to bring about the decline of this great union, both to its own detriment and that of the entire labor movement as well.

Mr. Kies' attempt to inject corporation payrolls into a discussion of what is a proper salary for a union official is futile. It must be remembered that we are not talking about a salary taken from a corporation but a salary taken from the paychecks of little fellows. A labor leader should get a sufficient wage, but not so much as to permit him to forget his origins.

WILLIAM J. HILL JR.

Levittown, Pa.

Tuition Deduction

EDITOR: In the light of recent setbacks to Federal aid to education your editorial "Where We Go From Here" (8/26) makes encouraging reading. Viz: *The Federal aid bill is dead. We must act . . . as citizens and not as ecclesiastics or members of the Catholic Church. We must not meet the next crisis unprepared.* Accordingly, I suggest, first, a citizen's rather than a Catholic's appraisal of the question: Do we need any kind of Federal aid?

If we do, let us heed your advice by joining with other nonpublic educators rather than having the hierarchy spearhead Federal aid for education so that in the public eye it is Federal aid for Catholic education.

Permit a deduction for tuition in nonpublic schools in income tax computations. The universal provisions of such a scheme should bury the religious issue. It has a precedent since taxes for support of public schools are currently deductible.

It would, no doubt, provoke the opposition of the entrenched public educationists, who would be forced to compete for public support on the basis of the American parents' appraisal of the relative performance of public and private education. What competition as equitable as that could do for education!

JOSEPH F. QUILTER

Portola Valley, Calif.

Hint

EDITOR: Let's leave the Mass in Latin, but for Benediction, let's put the Tantum Ergo in English—and rewrite the music.

(MISS) HELEN MARSHALL

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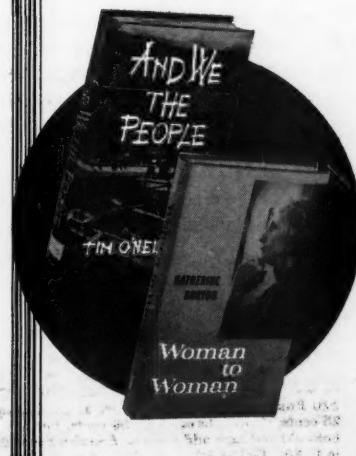
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Current Comment

All Lost in Wonder

A century ago men thought the atom to be the indivisibly ultimate bit of matter. Fifty years later, science knew that the atom was actually a complex structure but hoped to explain it in terms of protons and electrons. Today we know that the atomic world has subatomic and even subsubatomic aspects. Scientists currently talk of some forty elementary particles and the list grows longer every year.

Calling these particles elementary may be begging the question. To what depths of the infinitesimally small does the "fine structure" of matter go? We do not know. Our benumbed conceiving no more penetrates the heart of matter than our boldest imaginings embrace the full sweep of the whirling starry systems in the skies.

Once upon a time, too, we thought our earth to be the physical center of the universe. As astronomy developed, that center moved first to the sun and then to the nucleus of the Milky Way. Now we know of billions of galaxies like our own. We know there are clusters of galaxies, and we suspect there are aggregates of clusters. But nowhere have we found a center of aggregation. The cosmos seems to have an "upward" structuring as elusive as the abysmal descent into the atom. Where does the upward organization end? We have no idea. We are lost in wonder.

We wonder about man, too. He is a microcosm that rides the "middle isthmus" between these infinities. In him they somehow converge upon a consciousness that gives meaning to the whole and entitles him to dominion over it. Will he exercise his lordship wisely, as knowledge grows from more to more, or will he use it to destroy himself? We wonder.

Papal Peace Plea

The Vicar of Christ offers his deterrent to war: prayer—prayer of megaton cogency. Speaking to 15,000 pilgrims after a special Mass for Peace on Sept. 10 at Castel Gandolfo, he intimated

that a crisis has been reached. "Until the present," he reflected, "there is no serious threat of either immediate or remote war." Unexpressed, however, was the suggestion that now the situation might be different.

Haunted by personal memories of past wars and dismayed by the potential horrors of the next one, the Pope called upon the rulers of nations

... to face squarely the tremendous responsibilities they bear before the tribunal of history and, what is more, before the judgment seat of God, and ... not to fall victims to false and deceiving provocations.

It is truly upon wise men that the issue depends: that force shall not prevail, but right—through free and sincere negotiations.

His Holiness accused no one, sided with neither faction. He spoke as the spiritual father of all men, "since all men belong to God and to Christ by right of origin and of redemption." His purpose was not to intervene politically in the Cold War, but to allay uncertainties and fears.

His appeal is "to priests, to consecrated souls, to the innocent and to the suffering"—and that includes all of us in one way or another—to pray that those in responsible positions may act wisely, and that peoples themselves may not be "dazzled by exacerbated nationalism and destructive rivalry." The world can do without any more wars; what it wants is the fruits of peace.

U. S. of E.

Close students of European history and politics have usually dismissed the idea of a United States of Europe as hopelessly impractical. Uninformed Americans, they say, too readily assume that because we have unified a continental domain under a federal system, therefore the Europeans can do the same. But old Europe, divided by linguistic, religious, cultural and national differences, is not America.

True. At least, it has been true until now. But, as a competent American

observer reports, the next generation of European leaders already doubts the "truth" of the old idea that a united Europe is impossible.

Dr. Daniel Lerner of the Center for International Studies at Massachusetts Institute of Technology recently completed seven years of interviews with hundreds of young leaders in Britain, France and Germany. Early this month he told the American Sociological Association at its St. Louis meeting:

These new leaders feel firmly convinced that they must either stand together or deteriorate separately. They feel that Western Europe can maintain its world position only if it moves rapidly toward a comprehensive supranational political community.

Dr. Lerner's report is welcome news. We Americans will lose some of our present importance in the world if a United States of Europe emerges on the other side of the Atlantic. But we shall be happy to lose it. Life in these United States will be less strained when there stands between us and the Soviet Union a new Europe, united, strong and free.

Fanfani in Jeopardy

In the Italian government setup, Sicily is a semi-autonomous region. It is also an island which is threatening at the moment to upset the delicate political balance on the mainland. Here's the reason why.

For the past year Premier Amintore Fanfani has been ruling Italy as head of a minority government of Christian Democrats. For the votes necessary to hold power, he has been dependent on the united support of three small parties—Liberals, Republicans and Right-wing Socialists—which the Italians refer to as the "convergence." These parties agree among themselves only in their opposition to communism and fascism and their devotion to democracy. One of them, the Liberal party, is adamantly opposed to any co-operation with the Left-wing Socialists. It has threatened to withdraw in protest from the convergence if there is any "opening to the Left." That would force Premier Fanfani's resignation.

Enter now the Sicilians, whose politics are redolent of the anarchy of the Third and Fourth French Republics. For six months the island government

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has been in a state of crisis. No single party had a majority in Parliament, and no combination of parties could be found to fill the power vacuum. Finally, on Sept. 7 and the days immediately following, the crisis was resolved by an "opening to the Left." A Christian Democrat, Giuseppe d'Angelo, was chosen President, and two members of the Left-wing Socialists entered a coalition cabinet.

To this deal the Liberals reacted angrily, and right now things are touch and go on the mainland. The resolution of the crisis in Palermo threatens to touch off an even bigger crisis in Rome.

Butchering Foreign Aid

Since the same Congress which proposes (authorizes a spending program) also disposes (appropriates funds for it), the average citizen is understandably puzzled when appropriation bills frequently specify less money than Congress authorized. On Aug. 31, for instance, Congress authorized a \$4.2-billion foreign-aid program for fiscal 1962. A day later, the House Appropriations Committee approved a spending bill calling for expenditures of only \$3.3 billion.

This process of approving conflicting authorization and appropriations bills is not as silly—at least in theory—as it looks. The committees in charge of authorization bills are experts in special fields of legislation. They are in a position to know, for example, what kind of foreign-aid program is required to meet the nation's responsibilities in that field. On the other hand, the appropriations committees are equipped to understand the over-all condition of Federal finances. Their job is to consider demands of particular programs not merely in themselves but against the background of the total demand on the government purse.

No doubt, this is excellent theory and its practice makes for responsible government. On occasion, however, it can result in poor government. Members of the appropriations committees may be indifferent to certain programs or even hostile to them. In slashing the spending recommended by other committees, they may be voting their biases rather than a concern for fiscal health. That something like this happened in the case of foreign aid seems indisput-

able. That is why General Eisenhower promptly joined President Kennedy in denouncing the butchery of the House Appropriations Committee.

We share their feeling of outrage. The committee's action was so unbelievably stupid that if Congress goes along even part way with it, it must be taking leave of its senses.

British Commies Jolted

Only those who read the daily press with extra care noticed a heartening piece of news a fortnight ago out of Portsmouth, England. In a surprising reversal of last year's confused and defeatist policy on atomic armaments, the delegates to the annual British Trades Union Congress soundly defeated a resolution banning Nato's nuclear bases on British soil. Earlier, by an overwhelming margin, they had approved the expulsion of the Communist-dominated Electrical Trades Union (AM. 7/22, p. 539).

These actions came at a time when Khrushchev's campaign of atomic blackmail was in full blast, and when some people in this country had begun to doubt the fortitude of our Nato allies. Admittedly, our friends abroad—the French, the British, the Italians—are exposed to atomic devastation in a way that we are not; and when Khrushchev openly refers to them as "hostages," even stout-hearted people may be excused a momentary wavering in their resolution. Isn't annihilation too high a price to pay for Berlin? That's the way they reason.

The British Trades Union Congress has given its answer. The delegates finally recognized that what is at stake is not Berlin alone—a city which has no tender associations for the British people—but the fate of Europe as a whole. They knew in their hearts that if blackmail succeeds today in Berlin, it will succeed tomorrow elsewhere. So they chastised their Communists, rebuffed their pacifists and voted to stand solidly with their government and its Nato allies.

A Needed Explosion

The "population explosion" is not everywhere and always an unmitigated economic disaster. Felipe Herrera, president of the Inter-American Devel-

opment Bank, sees at least one notable exception to the general prediction of economic doom as the result of rapid population growth. That exception is Latin America.

Speaking at the Overseas Press Club in New York on Aug. 29, Mr. Herrera said that he regarded population growth as the dynamic factor in Latin America's economy. Some 200 million people now inhabit the region. By the year 2000 that figure is expected to mount as high as 600 million. But, said Mr. Herrera, there is no reason why Latin America should fear so large a population.

Only five per cent of the natural resources of that vast region are now developed, he explained. For the development of the remaining 95 per cent of the area's resources, one of the chief needs is manpower. Population growth will supply that need.

Mr. Herrera was careful to add that he did not intend his statement to be understood as valid in all parts of the world. In regions with a long history, where resources have already been largely exploited, a different situation might prevail. But Latin America is still to a great extent a frontier economy. It wants rather than dreads more people to live and work in it.

Population growth of itself, of course, is not going to bring about the industrial evolution of Latin America. Vast sums of capital will be required for that. Fortunately, the United States now stands pledged to do a generous share in supplying them.

Congressional Mop-Up

Congress is about to close up shop and go home. Its record prompted Secretary of Labor Goldberg, in an address at Toledo, to compare it favorably with FDR's first session. In similar terms Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) praised the President's leadership and "mastery of the legislative process."

At this writing, however, there are still four major items of business to be acted upon. One is final approval of the Peace Corps. A second is the establishment of a permanent disarmament agency. The third is the foreign-aid program. Finally, there are a pair of education appropriations still to be acted on.

All that remains of the Administration's grand plans for Federal aid to

education is a two-year renewal of the National Defense Education Act of 1958 and a two-year continuance of the eleven-year-old program to aid impacted areas. On Sept. 6 the House voted \$500 million for NDEA and another \$402 million for 3,800 school districts in more than 300 Congressional districts.

As they stand, these programs are just as discriminatory as they were in the past. Private schools and teachers in private schools are hardly recognized as existing. "Forgiveness" of 50 per cent of college loans to teachers who enter the public school systems is not available to those who take employment in a private school. The payment of \$75-a-week stipends for attendance at counseling and science institutes is for public school teachers only. Loans to private schools for science, math and language equipment are still at a prohibitive rate of interest. Federal assistance is granted to none but the public schools of impacted areas.

Enough "regret" was expressed by congressmen over these obvious and lamentable exclusions to warrant hope that the Senate and a conference committee will do something about them.

Moment in History

The decision on August 30 of a Federal Court in Louisiana overturned a most ingeniously contrived local option plan to block school integration in that State's St. Helena Parish (county). "This is not the moment," said the three judges, "for a State to experiment with ignorance." They added: "When it does, it must expect close scrutiny of the experiment."

The present moment in history calls for the scrutiny of a lot of other dubious experiments, aimed in one way or another at perpetuating the racial status quo. Ignorance of the real situation, national and international, is a danger to the integrity of our country and to the peace of the world.

Just such a danger, itself largely the fruit of ignorance, was pointed out by Secretary of Labor Goldberg in his address Aug. 26 to the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice meeting in Detroit: the risk of our country's welfare at home—not to speak of its reputation abroad—unless management and labor alike are alive to the need of

providing equal job opportunities to Negroes.

The Secretary urged both parties to our industrial enterprise to do their part in opening such doors of opportunity, and called upon the combined action of the AFL-CIO unions to remove existing restrictions to apprenticeship training for promising Negro youth. And Louis F. Buckley, a regional director of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, described in detail the extensive retraining programs that are needed to rehabilitate Negro workers, now suffering from the consequences of rapid technological change.

The "New Negro" was the theme of the four-day Detroit conference, and this theme was explained convincingly by Southern and Northern educators alike. In this critical moment of history, neither white man nor "new" black man can afford further experiments with ignorance.

"Adult" Youth

Teen-agers grow faster during the summertime. At least it often seems that way to their last year's teacher when he or she meets them again in September. The shock of unrecognition is a salutary reminder to the teacher that he deals with a half-finished young thing reaching restlessly toward physical, mental, emotional and spiritual maturity—and ready to fake achievement of the goal with a veneer of sophistication.

Just how mature is this cocky teen-ager who apes his elders so convincingly? Not very mature, says Doris Revere Peters, youth counselor and NC-syndicated columnist. Behind this confident façade lies a world of fear, confusion and insecurity.

Modern youth knows more than the preceding generation, Mrs. Peters said in a recent address to a parents group.

They know more about science and sex, about outer space and narcotics, about college entrance exams and prostitutes. But there is a world of difference between knowingness and maturity. They cannot take these facts without help and guidance.

False standards, especially those exploited through the movies, disorganize teen-age thinking processes and values. They feel abundantly confident

about their ability to handle moral situations, but are distressed by lesser crises. They march off confidently to a B motion picture but are plunged into anxiety over the proper color of shoes to wear. "The complexities that come with more creature comforts and a higher standard of living," said the speaker, "only add to the teen-ager's confusion, not to his maturity." In other words, if we interpret Mrs. Peters correctly, kids are kids. "Adult" youth is the illusion of the decade.

Steel and Controls

For the past few months, the question of economic controls has stirred discussion both inside and outside the government.

It is generally conceded that a substantial rise in prices would be at the moment, if not disastrous, at least seriously disturbing. Despite improvement this year in the U.S. balance of international payments—which has been reflected in a sharp reduction in the gold outflow—the factors that invite speculation against the dollar remain basically unchanged. The pressure to stay competitive in world markets and expand exports is, therefore, as intense as ever.

On the other hand, developments over the summer have considerable inflationary potential. The recovery from the recession has been more robust than many dared anticipate in the spring. More recently, the prospect of increased government spending, triggered by the Berlin crisis, has added vitamins to the natural forces of recovery. Furthermore, it is now practically certain that the deficit in the Federal budget for fiscal 1962 will be at least \$6 billion. Even though no shortages exist and considerable slack in both manpower and industrial capacity remains, the temptation to raise prices grows stronger all the time.

Whether or not the Administration opts for economic mobilization to match the military build-up appears to depend very largely on the movement of steel prices. Since steel enters into the manufacture of so many other products, any increase in its prices is quickly reflected throughout the economy. That explains the strong verbal campaign Washington is presently waging to head off a rise in steel prices. Seldom has an industry been subjected to such public

pressure to conform voluntarily with national economic policy. If the jawing fails, a shift to mandatory controls seems inevitable.

Battle Deferred

One of the hotter debate items in last year's Presidential campaign was public health insurance for the aged. As Sen. Pat McNamara (D., Mich.) recently recalled to President Kennedy in a letter released by the White House, one of the "major commitments" made by the Democrats to the American people was legislation to this end.

The President scarcely needed such a reminder. Senator McNamara's pur-

pose was rather to set the stage for a new round of action in the health insurance field when the 87th Congress convenes again next January.

Despite the priority accorded by the Administration to the medical-care bill, it never came even close to a legislative showdown during the current session. Two weeks of public hearings in mid-summer before the House Ways and Means Committee amply demonstrated the bitter emotional quality of the controversy that rages over the Administration-backed proposal. White House legislative strategists evidently regarded it as too hot to handle at this time.

Now, in his reply to the Michigan Senator's letter, President Kennedy has

pledged "to recommend that this legislation be given the highest priority at the next session of Congress." Friends and foes of the bill are already busy mounting their guns for a death struggle next winter.

At the moment, one of the most likely sources of ammunition promises to be some recent statistics on the medical-care category of the Government's consumer price index. Last June, medical care rose to 168.8 (against 100 for the base period of 1947-49). But the total cost-of-living index stood at only 127.6, based on the average for the same period.

Clearly, the medical-care battle has only been deferred.

"Indefensible" Berlin?

GREAT CITIES stand where they do by the dictates of geography. Berlin is a major road, rail and canal center. It is a natural funnel for goods moving from east to west.

This poses no great difficulty to the Soviet garrisons in East Germany, so long as they remain in an occupation and training status.

Bulk supplies for these forces can be shipped through West Berlin, or routed around the city if the Soviets wish to take the time and trouble.

It would not be such an easy matter to by-pass Berlin in supporting a major military assault against Western Europe.

There are advantages, then, to having a Western "roadblock" 110 miles behind the advance Soviet formations.

The potential of West Berlin becomes even more significant when one considers the situation of the Soviet Army in Eastern Europe.

Surrounded by a hostile population and unable to depend on its satellite "allies," the Russian Army must guard every inch of its communications with Russia.

The Soviet commanders are burdened further by doubts as to the reliability of their own troops. They, too, remember Hungary.

Free Berlin, smack on a main supply route, must be a humiliating capstone.

To dispose of Berlin by nuclear attack would dispose, also, of the city's transport facilities at the moment when they were needed most.

Any direct Communist attack on West Berlin would invite a Western nuclear counterattack on Russia itself. Such an attack is not likely to be

launched, then, except as part of an all-out Communist offensive.

The Russian Army and its copies throughout the Communist empire are organized for powerful assaults of short duration. If the Red Army cannot reach its objectives within a fortnight, it must pause for reorganization and resupply.

By diverting important Soviet resources from the initial offensive, and by helping to slow down and cripple any subsequent resupply effort, Berlin could play a most significant role in the defense of Western Europe.

Provided the Western powers assemble adequate defensive and *counteroffensive* land forces beforehand, the cause of the besieged city would be by no means hopeless.

To make such a role possible, it would be necessary to turn West Berlin into a fortress. This would involve further reinforcement of the Allied garrison and the organization and arming of a West Berlin militia. In view of the potential of the Soviet forces for chemical and biological attack, the Berlin build-up should include the issue of masks, protective clothing and decontaminants to the entire population. It would be necessary, further, structurally to reinforce buildings throughout the free city.

Such measures could do nothing to increase the danger already faced by the city and its garrison. They could provide the only chance either may have to survive a Soviet onslaught.

The tendency to write off every exposed free world outpost as "indefensible" ignores the shaky foundation of Communist power.

The rest of the free world could benefit from the example set by the dauntless Berliners who jeer at their would-be masters across the barbed wire.

WILLIAM V. KENNEDY

MR. KENNEDY, a former newspaper reporter and editor, specializes in military affairs.

Washington Front

MRS. SMITH ADVISES AND DOES NOT CC JENT

WHAT WAS THE U.S. Senate up to on August 24? Was it deciding how to shake Khrushchev loose from the Brandenburg Gate? No, it was arguing about a National Guard major's right to be a brigadier general in the U.S. Army Reserve. Who led the fight against his nomination? Obviously, Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R., Me.), eighth "most admired" woman in the U.S.A., and the watchdog who guards the brass stars that make a general and the gold stripes that brighten an admiral's sleeve.

In 1957 Mrs. Smith shot an Air Force general's star off the shoulder of actor James Stewart, and kept it off for two whole years. She stopped an appointment to the rank of Army major general in 1958; in 1959, she checked three Air Force Reserve generals-to-be in flight to their stars; and in 1960 she bagged three more—two in the Marine Corps and one in the National Guard. Already this year Senator Smith had opposed and checked two Naval Reserve admiral nominations when, on August 24, she came into the Senate to argue the case against 33-year-old National Guard Major Gene Hal Williams of Charleston, W. Va. In all this activity Senator Smith's concern is with proper qualifications for the high military honors bestowed through Senate confirmation.

On January 16, 1961, Major (since June, 1960) Wil-

liams was named adjutant general of the State of West Virginia, and was thus entitled under State law to the State rank of brigadier general. His nomination was then submitted to the U.S. Senate because of a law (sec. 3392, title 10, U.S. Code) which provides that an adjutant general of a State may, on being extended Federal recognition, be made a brigadier general in the Army Reserve.

If Major Williams were to be confirmed by the Senate, Mrs. Smith argued, then this young man with a total active military service record of less than three years would have to be jumped three grades. Senator Smith and her allies in the Senate were not questioning the right of the State of West Virginia to grant its young National Guard major any State rank it chooses. But, with her sharp eyes on standards, she opposed this Federal nomination because her "deepest conviction" about national security demanded she oppose it:

I am more concerned with the military preparedness of our country . . . than I am with embarrassment of one young man who is embarrassed, not by what I have done or said, but who is embarrassed by the shocking facts in this nomination.

Mrs. Smith lost her plea but made her point. The vote against recommitting the nomination—after hours of debate—was 46-37. Then, by a vote of 45-37, Gene Hal Williams became a brigadier general in the Reserve. Nevertheless, thanks to Mrs. Smith, all the stars and stripes in the military service of the United States were a little bit brighter when the Senate adjourned at 8:42 P.M.

STUART LANSDOWNE

On All Horizons

ROAD TO ROME • Top biblical scholars from 62 countries, 200 strong, are on their way to Rome for the Catholic International Biblical Congress, Sept. 25-30. The meeting will be part of the observances marking the 19th centenary of St. Paul's arrival in Rome.

LAYMEN'S BOOK • The National Council of Catholic Men has published in book form the proceedings of its convention held in Pittsburgh last May 3-7, on the theme "The Apostolic Layman: New Responsibilities in Christian Unity." Price: \$2. Write NCCM, 1312 Mass. Ave., N.W., Wash. 5, D.C.

SEED OF CHRISTIANS • Some 2,300 Africans, whose ancestors martyred the first missionary to what is now Southern Rhodesia, recently celebrated the 400th anniversary of his death with a

three-day congress on Catholic Action. The martyr, Ven. Gonçalo da Silveira, was a Portuguese Jesuit.

FIRST FINN • In Helsinki on Sept. 3rd, Martti Voutilainen became the first Catholic priest to be ordained in Finland in 400 years. Finland has one bishop, 20 priests and a Catholic body of 2,162 members—in a total population of 4.5 million.

ECUMENICAL MOVE • Ecumenical theology at the Catholic University of Nijmegen, Holland, is being taught by a former minister of the Dutch Reformed Church, Dr. H. van der Linden, who became a Catholic in May of 1960.

JUSTICE AWARD • An insurance firm official and a woman social worker have been chosen to receive the 1961

James J. Hoey Awards for Interracial Justice. Ralph Fenton of Boston, Mass., was selected as the white recipient and Mrs. Osma Spurlock, Indianapolis, Ind., was chosen as the Negro recipient. The awards are named for the late James J. Hoey, who helped found the Catholic Interracial Council of New York. (The CIC publishes the *Interracial Review*, 20 Vesey St., New York 7, N.Y.; \$3 a year.)

CATECISMO CATOLICO • For 85¢ you can get six lessons in the faith, in Spanish, from the Paulist Fathers, 21 E. Van Buren St., Chicago 5, Ill. Designed for use as a correspondence course, each of these lessons contains a 16-page explanation, a true-false exam and an answer key. Teachers of Spanish might use them too. . . . And *para niños*, we recommend Canon Joseph Strugnelli's precatechism booklet, *Nuestras Oraciones Católicas*, available at 50¢ from the Pro Deo Guild, Riverdale, New York 71, N.Y. W.Q.

Metropolitan Growing Pains

THE NEW YORK Metropolitan Region runs from Montauk Point to the Delaware River, from Poughkeepsie, N.Y., to the North Jersey Shore. It includes 22 counties in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut and no fewer than 1,467 political entities, ranging from village boards to the mammoth Port of New York Authority. About one out of every ten Americans lives in the Metropolitan Region under several layers of these local and regional governments.

Robert G. Wood's recently published *1,400 Governments* (Harvard University Press, 267p., \$5.75) is a study of the Region's political economy. Mr. Wood, an associate professor of political science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has written a book for professional students of metropolitan affairs, replete with charts and graphs and statistics. But he raises fascinating questions and gives illuminating answers.

The tacit assumption of his book is that the Region would be a better, or at least a more sensible, place to live in if there were some over-all governmental direction of its growth. But Mr. Wood finds such direction almost wholly lacking.

Meanwhile, the Region continues to grow and spread. The tide of urbanization rolls relentlessly outward from New York City to the suburbs and exurbs. It brings with it a wave of new building: homes, roads, schools, water systems, etc. In its wake it leaves obsolescence and decay.

Faced with the reality or the threat of urbanization—that is, of increasing population and consequently rising public expenditures—there are several lines of response which a local government can take.

One is to manipulate its tax structure. Not only tax rates but also assessed valuations can be changed. These changes produce more revenue and can also serve to shift the tax burden onto less favored classes of property.

Local revenues have traditionally come largely from property taxes. But there is a limit to the amount of taxation that property owners will bear or State law will permit. Local governments must then seek new forms of taxation, like New York City's sales tax.

Or, as is done especially in New York State, the counties and municipalities may resort to the creation of special districts for particular public services, such as schools and water supply. These districts are a device for taxing the same property twice.

But as a local jurisdiction becomes more heavily urbanized, its government finds less and less room for maneuver through tax manipulation. Governments, therefore, have become more and more sophisticated in their attempts to control land use, principally through zoning laws. If used in time, before urbanization has gone too far, land-use controls can 1) keep out "undesirables" who cost the community more money than

they bring to it and 2) attract the kind of business which creates public revenue without creating public nuisances.

Hard-pressed local government also turns to the State and Federal governments for assistance through grants-in-aid for a wide range of public programs. In 1957, State aid was 20 per cent of the total revenue of New York City and 24 per cent of the total revenue of the local governments in the rest of the New York State part of the Region.

Clever use of some or all of these devices can enable an individual community to cope with urbanization and rising costs. Westchester County, N.Y., by early and systematic use of land controls, has preserved itself as an area of well-to-do population and high-quality public services. But it is obvious that these devices cannot work equally well for all localities. Nor do they solve the problems of the Region as a whole. Rather, each community's effort to handle its own problems by itself results in the completely undirected growth of the Region taken in its entirety.

THE REGION'S local governments cannot singly, and will not collectively, set public standards to regulate the growth of the whole Region. Nor will they provide public services—transportation is the most obvious example—on a Region-wide basis. Governmental decisions about matters like passenger transportation are made. But it is Federal and State agencies and the great Regional and metropolitan public corporations, like the Port of New York Authority, that make them.

Appointed, not elected, officials control these corporations. They are not dependent on taxpayers, for they obtain their revenues from the tolls they charge for the use of their bridge, tunnel and other facilities. Finally, each corporation is charged with supplying one or a few public services without any concern for how—or even whether—other services are furnished. (The reluctance of the Port of New York Authority, with its lucrative motor-vehicle facilities, to become involved in mass rail transportation is well known.) As a result, the Regional authorities tend to support, rather than regulate, the economic forces of supply and demand and to encourage the suburban spread of people and jobs.

There are those who want to reverse this trend. They want "more public funds allocated to the public sector and more positive public policies toward the use of natural resources in the Region, the planning of the transportation network and the rebuilding of the Region's centrally located cities." Thus far, the political institutions (and the popular support) needed adequately to accomplish these purposes do not exist. And there are few signs that in the foreseeable future these institutions will come into existence, even though the New York Metropolitan Region, like Topsy, just grows and grows.

FRANCIS P. CANAVAN

FR. CANAVAN, S.J. is an associate editor of AMERICA.

Editorials

Test of Nerves

NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV did a fairly good imitation of Good St. Nicholas when he toured the United States in 1959. Now he is testing our nerves with an even better imitation of another Old Nick as he rattles his rockets over Berlin. Responses to the test vary among the Western Allies.

The British consider it imperative to take the initiative in opening negotiations to resolve the Berlin crisis. Western Germany, with a national election coming up, was also eager to begin talks with the Soviet Union. The United States is willing to go along with Britain, although it has been hesitant to propose negotiations with the Russians until the Allies could agree among themselves on a joint bargaining position.

Among the Western powers, one nation, France—which is to say, one man, Charles de Gaulle—is reluctant to take the initiative in seeking negotiations with the Soviet Union. This is no time, the French believe, for demonstrating weakness to the Russians.

According to a report published in the *New York Times* on Aug. 24, the French view, stated by an official close to President de Gaulle, is that in the Berlin crisis, "the victory will be won by the party with the steadiest nerves." The French government therefore feels that the West should respond to each turn of the screw by the Soviet Union and the East German Communist regime with increasingly cool reliance on the rights guaranteed by the existing four-power agreements on Berlin. If the West betrays eagerness to negotiate over its position in Berlin while the Soviet Union is taking the offensive, the Western powers are likely to be confronted with a choice between capitulation and war.

There is much wisdom in General de Gaulle's position. It needs to be appreciated by the impatient public opinion of the Western democracies even more than by our governments. For there is more strength than the mass of men think in the long, hard, silent stare and the obstinate refusal to budge. It is not always necessary to DO SOMETHING. Sometimes it is better to dig in one's heels and refuse to do anything.

We are engaged in a test of nerves over our position not only in Berlin but in Germany and ultimately in Europe as a whole. Mr. Khrushchev is playing on two elements in the psychology of the Western populations in order to break our nerve and destroy our will to resist. These elements are our fear of war and our readiness to believe that his demands are, after all, limited and negotiable.

Propagandists already are assuring us that Soviet policy in Eastern Europe is essentially defensive and motivated chiefly by fear of revived German military power. If this be so, then a settlement between the West and the Soviet Union is of course possible.

But if the Soviet regime is still ideologically impelled, revolutionary in disposition and expansive in policy, then we can arrive at no lasting negotiated settlement with it in Berlin or in Germany. An expanding force can be checked and held in balance only by an equal force pushing just as hard—in precisely the opposite direction.

The idea of living for years to come in a world whose only stability is that of a balance of opposed forces is admittedly terrifying. But if that is the kind of world in which we must live, then wishing will not change it for the better and ignoring its true character will only change it for the worse. As our diplomats sit down at the conference table with the Soviet representatives—and all signs indicate that they will—we trust that they will keep these hard truths firmly in mind.

ICC on Railroads

SINCE CONGRESS will take no action this session on the Interstate Commerce Commission's surprising support of Federal subsidies for passenger railroads, we can afford to suspend judgment for a while and await developments. The problem is complex. The ICC proposal for future policy has serious implications. Moreover, the U.S. Department of Commerce is drawing up a plan for Federal aid to all types of transportation which won't be ready until November. Since any program for the railroads should be integrated with public policy for competing forms of transportation, it would seem the part of prudence to delay judgment until the Commerce Department has made its report.

Meantime, some reflections on the ICC report, which covered the tribulations of the bankrupt New York, New Haven & Hartford in particular and the plight of commuter lines in general, are in order.

It should be noted, first of all, that despite an advanced technology our passenger transport system can scarcely be considered one of the more efficient aspects of American life. Our airlines seem to be in financial difficulty more often than not, and the coming of jets, which promised to relieve their difficulties, has in some cases only compounded them. Not long ago, a jet took off from New York's Idlewild Airport and landed in London with a single passenger. While that was an extreme case, it is now conceded that the speed and capacity of jets have outstripped the demand for air transportation.

In a different way and for different reasons, the big passenger railroads in the East are also struggling with a problem of insufficient demand. In 1955, the New Haven carried 44.8 million passengers; last year it carried only 30.8 million. Even though all Eastern roads are running fewer trains than they did ten years ago, many trains are setting out on their runs with sparsely loaded coaches.

On the other hand, the flow of private automobiles into the central cities of metropolitan complexes has clogged highways in the morning and evening rush hours and created almost insoluble traffic and parking

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problems. In its report to Congress, which was presented on August 30, the ICC observed:

A nation that is serious about propelling a man to the moon should be able to solve the mundane problem of moving its citizens dependably and comfortably some fifty miles or less from home to work without multiplying ribbons of concrete and asphalt that would strangle the central cities they are supposed to serve.

Far from being solved, that mundane problem is growing worse with every passing year.

The problem is certainly not easier to solve because we enjoy a Federal form of government. No sooner had the ICC report been presented to Congress than two Democratic members of the Senate subcommittee on surface transportation, Lausche of Ohio and Thurmond of South Carolina, announced their opposition to Federal subsidies. On the other hand, the Republican Governor of New York joined the Democratic Governors of New Jersey and Connecticut in hailing the ICC proposal. Even the railroad men are divided along Federal-State lines. The Eastern roads welcomed the prospect of a Federal subsidy, but there were mutterings of protest in the West. President E. S. Marsh of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe called the subsidy "a first step toward eventual nationalization of all transportation."

Mr. Marsh's point had occurred to us. It is another reason for handling this issue gingerly.

Test We Must

RUSSIA'S terroristic resumption of atmospheric testing sent a wave of revulsion through the world. We expected the United States to ride the crest of that wave for some time before resuming its own testing program. We relished the thought of President Kennedy appearing before the UN General Assembly on September 19 and winning world-wide sympathy with a dramatic speech on "Clean Hands vs. Dirty Bombs."

Suddenly, on September 5, after the third Soviet blast in five days, the White House regretfully swept its propaganda windfall under the table and announced that we ourselves would resume atomic tests in a few weeks. "We have no other choice," said Mr. Kennedy, and this Review will go along with his grave decision.

Considerations of military security can no longer tolerate the risks which were intrinsic to the test moratorium we entered on three years ago. At that time our nuclear arsenal was undoubtedly superior to the Soviet arsenal in quantity, quality and variety of weapons. We cannot assume that this is still the situation today in an art whose technology is a history of rapid advances. Our laboratories, and those of the Soviet Union, have produced many new weapon designs in these three years. At this moment the USSR is "proving out" its advances in a massive series of atmospheric tests. It may be continuing, or it may already have concluded, a similar series of underground tests.

The United States, with its responsibility for national and world security, cannot permit a potential nuclear

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gap to follow hard on the heels of the presumed missile gap. In particular, we dare not run the risk of seeing the Soviet Union achieve some spectacular breakthrough in missile technology that would seriously upset the current balance of power. Such a breakthrough would be the development of a neutron bomb, or, more likely, the development of a missile that would render our own retaliatory missile systems ineffective.

Politically, it may be wise to get our own testing pro-

"TIME" ASKS: "WHAT ARE THE PROS AND CONS OF GUNNING YOUR NEIGHBOR" AT THE SHELTER DOOR WHEN THE BOMBS START FALLING? SEE A DETAILED ANSWER IN OUR ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 30.

gram under way before Russia completes its current series. We are used to sudden shifts in Soviet tactics. It would embarrass us if the USSR, having acquired a big new batch of experimental test data, were then to announce another unilateral moratorium and invite us to follow suit. Millions of fearful folk would at once hop on the Soviet bandwagon, with its steam calliope tooting the Great Fallout theme song, and put heavy pressure on the United States to take the new path to peace.

Incidentally, we warn commentators not to overplay the fallout peril in their criticism of Soviet test resumption. We may yet find it necessary to make atmospheric tests ourselves, especially if analysis of the Soviet tests shows remarkable advances. There is a limit to what we can gain under our present self-imposed handicap of underground testing. It prevents us, for instance, from making actual tests of the warheads of vital missiles such as Polaris, Atlas, Titan, Minuteman and Nike-Zeus. We will win no love by harping on the fallout peril now, and then, later, adding our own dash of poison to what Khrushchev is spewing into the air.

World Opinion

POLITICAL CIRCLES, at long last, have begun to ask whether we give too much weight to world opinion in the formation of foreign policy. There are indeed grounds for suspecting that in the past we have often acted as though foreign policy was a public-relations job, aimed at the pursuit of approval, prestige and popularity. It is none of these: it is the pursuit of legitimate self-interest in the society of nations, with due respect for the common interests of all mankind.

Foreign policy must show a "decent respect to the opinions of mankind," but this does not mean that world opinion should dictate policy. Many question whether world opinion really exists. To the extent that it does, it is often the voice of ignorance, bias or deliberate propaganda, rather than the conscience of mankind crying to be heard.

In the present crisis we shall not go far wrong if we conduct our affairs, not by image-making, but "with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right."

Letter From Europe: II

MY WIFE'S KIN are serious French people—serious in the French sense: sober, hard-working, solid citizens who follow what is going on in the world with a disciplined, critical interest. They are not given to emotions or superlatives. They are generally immune to propaganda. They are good Christians. Against this background, let me say that they are not only conscious today of the gravity of the Berlin situation, and deeply concerned; they are apt to think beyond Berlin—to the future impact of the fate of Berlin on the fate of Europe and on the fate of the West. They are thoroughly convinced that the decision has been made in the West—notably in London, with Washington trailing—that there will not be war over Berlin, which is not defensible militarily; that accordingly the pill will be sugar-coated with formulae and compromises; that the West will swallow it; and finally that this surrender will leave a scar on the German world which will be hard to heal. (Germans are unpredictable emotionally, and there is no telling where they may head if once their confidence in the West is shaken.)

In Italy this summer, I found the Milanese and Torinese less impressed than the Romans with Fanfani's and Segni's meddling in the major league. The feeling was overwhelming that they had merely opened a hole in the line, through which Khrushchev promptly ran. More than once I heard references to Mussolini getting burned on Hitler's candle. Fanfani may not have been burned by his visit to Moscow, but, at least in the opinion of the business community, he was singed. Moreover, Khrushchev's rudeness to Gronchi last year has not been forgotten; the men in the north remember the Russian's quip that the only serious thing he could talk about to the Italians was salami.

Italy's strength, it was emphasized by my Italian friends, is real when properly applied, but it can and will scarcely impress the Bolsheviks, who know as well as Fanfani or the "Managers" in Milan that about one-third of the Italian voters call themselves Communists. Italy with one leg hobbled can scarcely hope to trap the big bad Russian wolf, even though Rome wears the rather threadbare skin of the "mother" of Romulus and Remus. The role of Italy is in the Mediterranean, where it is recovering its counterweight in the balance of power with France. Eastern Europe is not its bailiwick.

There was very little enthusiasm a year ago for the American bases in Italy—the bases for aerial counter-

attack, that is—and there was less than no enthusiasm this year. The thesis was extensively developed that these intermediate bases no longer serve any practical purpose, or very little purpose, that they are provocative and that they can only reap the whirlwind for Italy. Some expressed considerable admiration for the Moroccans who had asked the Americans to take up their slippers and leave. On the other hand, there was much praise and even enthusiasm for our Sixth Fleet, and it did not seem to be irreconcilable with Italian thinking in respect of bases that the presence of the American warships along the Italian coast was dependent on the base at Naples and sub bases elsewhere. This, they said, was a Mediterranean matter and all right. But the air bases seemed to pinch the Italian toe in the East European door—as though the world could be compartmented.

In this same context, many expressed sympathy with regard to the French position in Bizerte, which is a Mediterranean naval base, while, concomitantly, there was general exasperation with the French failure to come to some conclusion with regard to Algeria. De Gaulle, who was mentioned enthusiastically a year ago, is spoken of as a bore who should be politely retired, although this is obviously impractical in present French terms. There is real fear of the OAS (French Secret Army Organization) and of the possibility that something like it might come to power in France. I heard the comment several times that some Frenchmen have caught a bad case of fascism and the doctors should be called in in a hurry before the fever mounts. Fascism is likened to smallpox or the plague—something that is catching—and the Italians have not forgotten how ill they once were with it. An epidemic in neighboring France would be most unwelcome.

Back in France, I must say I detected no sign of fascism, or anything else very untoward, in Lyons or Marseilles. De Gaulle is mentioned with frigid politeness. He is described as the political "astronaut" of our time, but I heard no intelligent guess as to who or what might succeed him. Indeed, it seemed unwise to dwell too emphatically on the subject, even in Lyons, which used to be the home of uncompromising radical socialism personified by Edouard Herriot. In two of the households we visited, there were young men in the 25-to-35-year category, and they were largely indifferent to politics. De Gaulle was all right with them. Better than anybody else who had come along—above all, better than that "old parliamentary mess." In a crisis they would "go down onto the streets" for him, and so would

MR. ANDREWS sent this second letter following our publication of his first in the issue of September 2.

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their parents. And those "fanatics" of the OAS had better watch their step! They were becoming a nuisance. Sober citizens would not sit around and let a bunch of professional officers take over the country. France—I heard it said time after time—is not Spain. Frenchmen would not consent to be ordered around by overblown drill sergeants.

The prevailing reaction to General de Gaulle's caution with regard to negotiations with Khrushchev over Berlin was simply: the General is right! Why dress up conversations of a patently exploratory nature as "negotiations" when there is not the slightest evidence that there is anything to negotiate which had not been conceded already by the "Anglo-Saxons"? The sensible middle-class citizens I talked to were not inclined to weep walrus tears about a division of Germany, and they were notably impatient with Vice President Lyndon Johnson's heroics in Berlin. No one seemed to believe that the United States would really fight over Berlin. To imply that it would seemed like hypocrisy. The wiser course—which everyone complacently said was the French course—was to say nothing and act only in terms of the force available.

The fear was voiced over and over again, however, that Berlin ultimately would be another Cuba. The Bay of Pigs is very much in everybody's mind. Fingers are crossed about the real stature of President Kennedy. I heard the remark frequently: "I guess we expected too much." It was not criticism so much as disappointment, and the inclination is widespread to make allowances for his youth and expect better things in the future. However, Jacqueline seems to have gone straight to everyone's heart in France (there is less enthusiasm in Italy).

Of course, it is rare to meet a Frenchman who understands the first thing about American politics. Congress (and its compromises) is a complete mystery. The flow of words from America is perplexing when there is so little action. More than once I overheard the observation: America is mesmerized by the tinkle of its fine words. It is a prisoner of high-sounding phrases. How strange, they say, for a people which is pre-eminently practical—or was.

Universally, people here fear that Khrushchev has and holds the initiative in Berlin, as he does elsewhere. He acts while the West talks, and Western counteraction is slow or altogether lacking. Indeed, there was a basic conviction everywhere I went that the West has already accepted not only the boundaries established by the East German barricades but the political and physical consequences of them. Berlin is expendable. The only remaining question is the price.

Needless to state, everyone whom I met in the two French cities was boiling with indignation over the special session of the UN Assembly on Bizerte. Some with whom I talked were just boiling. Others boiled because they felt that it complicated the settlement of a delicate diplomatic problem which could have been settled if there had been less breast-beating in the UN. Now it has become a matter of French honor to stall in Bizerte. Almost everyone was enthusiastic about the

empty fourth-row seats, which were shown prominently on television, although a few wise older heads were shaken over the growing isolation of France. The prestige of the UN as an institution is clearly at a nadir, and at the mention of it many a French nose is held.

One last sidelight on the contemporary mood in France: The famous song of the Resistance, which used to be hummed and whistled during the German occupation, one person picking up the refrain from another, has come back. Someone in a crowd is always humming it, and then he or she is joined by half a dozen others. Interpret this as you will!

PETER ANDREWS

COMMITTEES

COMMITTEES ARE of ancient origin, having historical antecedents like the consultation with Judas, the assassination of Caesar and the trial of Socrates. They have also accomplished some positive things, but I cannot, at the moment, remember what these were. The committee system is responsible for more cynics than are science and secularism combined. Participants experience the sensation of the universe creeping to a fixed position. Their thoughts seem clad in overshoes. Occasionally a fresh notion lifts itself from the mass and is smashed like an errant moth. There are stout beginnings, but no conclusions.

Perhaps the initial error lies in membership selection. When asked to serve on a committee, prospects are assured that there is little work involved. They regard this as a sacred promise and approach their task like sociable strangers at a husking bee. Only there is no husking. The figurative ears are contemplated, gingerly probed and passed along intact.

Looked at broadly, the mission of a committee is to act as a buffer between the agenda and reality. Various methods are used to guarantee inactivity. Let's start with the postcard.

This little reminder begs for attendance since matters of great import are due to be thrashed out. For veteran members, this is the tip-off to remain away, thereby reducing the required voting strength. Those who do attend find the deep matters deal with legislation over which they have no control, publications which are already at the printers, or some new project which has been vetoed by the board of directors.

Luncheon generally precedes the deliberation. By any standards it is poor fare and priced higher than the area's classiest restaurants. Favorite items are breaded pork cutlets, limp celery, a miniature mound of gelid potatoes and a chocolate sundae that looks and tastes like an exhibit in a dime store window. The coffee pot is traditionally empty.

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Another tradition is the conversation-shattering clink of spoon on glass—a sound as familiar as the Angelus or the theme from “Dragnet.” The chairman takes over. A key figure, the chairman has risen to his post from the position of temporary chairman, largely because no one ever deposes a temporary chairman. He is either a willing fool, a Dale Carnegie graduate or an ambitious junior executive. It is his job to make the agenda—a list of terse phrases bulking to one-fourth of a page—last an hour and a half.

Minutes of the previous meeting are read. This can be dreadful, much like scanning the list of *Titanic* victims. All the deeds unfinished, all the static verbs. But the minutes are rarely challenged, even when they have been criminally altered. The agenda itself is frequently spotty and replete with items requiring no comment. The paid staff will execute the business once the committee has pawed it over. This exercise is called “involvement” and is intended to make disinterested persons feel rapt and responsive.

TO PROTECT against the possibility of enterprise, committee members are selected for being taciturn. One groundless fear of old-timers is the sight of the new faces that pop up every year—there is the fleeting suspicion that they look eager and capable. Instead of prodding the sleeping giant, these newcomers may be relied upon to lapse into an identical slumber.

In rare instances, committee members are selected for their strong, but diametrically opposed, views. This effects a neat balance and usually results in a bitter, but successful, deadlock. Even if members are not in total disagreement, a certain amount of negativism can be counted on. Participants will react instinctively when their preserves are invaded. The tardy member will resist the fixing of rigid meeting times; the downtown merchant will fight parking meters; the scholar will protect his pontificate.

As a last resort, matters can always be referred to a subcommittee. There is nothing in this galaxy as difficult to block as the appointment of a subcommittee. It is the sluggards’ juggernaut. It is conservative; it is democratic; it is a sponge of responsibility.

This subcommittee (if ever actually convoked) will set up a meeting schedule. This in itself takes time. When all are agreed on a time and place, the first meeting is held. It concerns itself with a discussion of the charge by the main committee and members are asked to return to the next subcommittee conclave with suggestions. The two following meetings are canceled because of inclement weather. When the group reconvenes, members have forgotten the problem. They begin to review the material much as the main committee did months before. Summer comes and no meetings are scheduled. Just prior to the first general meeting of the ensuing year, there is a spurious subcommittee gathering and a proposal is drafted. It is necessarily and purposefully vague and leaves several ideal opportunities for the main committee to avoid animation.

In December it is formally presented. Since this is the Christmas meeting and egg-nogs are waiting, the business portion of the meeting is curtailed. The report is read and the chairman makes a speech that goes something like this:

We are grateful to the subcommittee under Charlie Farnsworth for the hard work they have put into this report. It will be of great value to us in reaching a decision. We’ll want time to take a long, hard look at it before acting but will leave the door open for any eventuality. Let’s give Charlie and his hard-working committee a hand.

The applause is sparse because a few members have already headed for the nog bowl.

The report, of course, is never utilized. Next year someone will inquire about it and the chairman will reply: “Oh, they have it,” indicating obtusely that it has moved forward somewhere in the administration. He may add: “I don’t believe funds will be available this year.”

Occasionally a subcommittee takes its job seriously and prepares a pointed statement, demanding implementation. There is a long pause after this report is thrust at the main committee. The chairman clears his throat and asks: “Gentlemen, what is your pleasure?”

Monastic silence intrudes.

Finally one member exclaims: “I think the report shows a great deal of hard work by Charlie and his committee.”

“That’s right,” agrees the chairman, “and I think they deserve a hand.” There is generous applause in the hope that the impending doom of the report will be lost in an air of good fellowship.

Some sacrificial delegate will comment craftily: “Seems to me the committee needs more information before acting. I, for one, don’t want to go off half cocked on this measure.”

There are nods and mild huzzahs. Not wanting to resubmit the problem to the subcommittee, they decide to table it until they can take a “long, hard look at it.”

Along with the motion to dispense with the minutes, the most popular committee query is “Do I hear a motion to adjourn?” You leave the meeting, thoroughly frustrated and pondering upon the millions of committees debating in club rooms, hotels, university board rooms, legislative halls, perhaps on other planets. Then you find a parking ticket on your car. It is the first positive statement rendered in two hours.

Only one act remains unfinished: the annual General Meeting. Here each committee is cited for its productivity. As if in a dream, you hear your group named and you listen in awe to the projects listed as accomplished. At first none are recognizable, but you eventually begin to believe that you have participated in something momentous.

“Because next year will be a key year in our organization,” says the president in his yearly message, “I’m asking you—all of you—to make the same effort in 1962 that you have shown this year.”

Then it’s back again to the postcards and potluck menus.

ROBERT T. REILLY

Apartments for Africans?

John J. O'Connor

ONE OF THE persistent myths in American race relations is that any dark-skinned person, by the simple process of wearing a turban, can have access to public accommodations that are denied to Negro citizens.

The nation's capital, until recently, provided a strong refutation of this myth.

Washington real-estate agents and owners did not discriminate between dark-skinned foreigners and citizens, with or without turbans. They treated African diplomats exactly the same way they treated native-born Negroes. They did not rent them high-class apartments.

A very few realtors, of course, might have rented to an African who was not a diplomat, or to a diplomat who was not an African. But when the same person was both an African and a diplomat, he was treated impartially, like any other second-class citizen.

Realtors say that diplomats are undesirable tenants because they move every 18 months, violate lease provisions, run out on leases, entertain lavishly and noisily until the early morning hours, and leave apartments in a filthy condition. Furthermore, it is impossible for realtors to sue foreign diplomats for breaking furniture because they enjoy legal immunity.

This attitude is not uncommon in other capitals of the world. A few delinquent diplomats spoil it for the rest.

If a diplomat happens to be an African, the general negative attitude toward foreign diplomats assumes a more repulsive character. African diplomats seeking housing for their families are snubbed, insulted and humiliated because they are mistaken for American Negroes. These repeated affronts wound African diplomats deeply, enrage the entire African diplomatic corps in Washington and cause the White House and State Department exquisite anguish.

The State Department's Protocol Office became involved in the housing problem when it was given the task of apologizing to diplomats who had suffered racial discrimination. The Protocol Office began an investigation in order to correct the situation if possible, and thus obviate the need for an apology. It found out that it could help African ambassadors to secure embassy and chancery accommodations. It could not achieve the voluntary desegregation of apartment buildings in residential areas near the embassy buildings.

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About half of the 75 African diplomatic families now in Washington are unhappily housed. About 100 more families are expected in the next 18 months. Potentially, here was an explosive and dangerous situation.

The Protocol Office consulted the Washington Real Estate Board and the three District of Columbia commissioners. The results were disappointing. In emergency cases and as the direct result of severe Protocol Office pressure, apartments were found for a few African diplomats. Racial barriers thus hurdled, the remaining African diplomats were at liberty to pound the pavements in search of housing.

On May 22, Angier Biddle Duke, Chief of Protocol, carried his problem to the District of Columbia Conference on Community Relations, an informal group of 40 leaders of private community organizations. Although Mr. Duke knew precisely what he wanted, he listened to the group's suggestions, which were already being considered by State Department officials. He then recommended an immediate canvassing of apartment buildings in order to determine apartment policy. One of the community leaders present, Robert T. Bower of the Bureau of Social Science Research, volunteered to organize an apartment survey.

A few days later, representatives of the D.C. Conference on Community Relations met in the office of Mr. Duke's assistant, Pedro A. Sanjuan. The resources of the two organizations were joined for the survey.

Eight women and six men were hastily recruited. They were told to go through the fashionable Northwest section of the city, checking those apartments where rents might be expected to start at \$90 for an efficiency and \$125 for a one-bedroom apartment.

These public-spirited volunteers trudged from building to building, and in the short time at their disposal visited 211 apartments containing 24,000 units.

The resulting tabulation showed that 8 buildings clearly would accept African diplomats (5 per cent); 128 buildings clearly would not accept African diplomats (60 per cent); 38 buildings gave ambiguous answers (21 per cent); and 37 buildings yielded no information.

The eight buildings which clearly indicated that African diplomats would be acceptable as tenants contained a total of 1,241 apartment units.

In the completely negative category, the objection to Africans on the basis of skin color was specified in 27 instances. Four of these buildings currently house diplomatic personnel from non-African countries, although not all accept other non-European persons. In

eleven cases, the respondents said that the objection to African tenants was that the other residents would vacate their apartments. Thirty buildings did not want to rent to African diplomats because of their diplomatic status as such. For the additional 71 buildings which were clearly not open to occupancy by African diplomats, respondents were noncommittal.

Ambiguous "yes" responses came from 21 buildings with 3,463 units. Ambiguous "no" responses came from 17 buildings with 1,571 units.

The Bureau of Social Science Research came to the following four conclusions:

1. The amount of housing available to African diplomats in Northwest Washington is not sufficient to satisfy current needs and those which are expected to develop over the next two years.

2. Real-estate agents and owners hesitate to rent to African diplomats for two reasons: they fear the reluctance of apartment-house dwellers to have dark-skinned peoples as fellow tenants; and they fear the problems resulting from renting to diplomats.

3. The strength of resistance seems to increase as the housing facilities go from those more transient in character through standard apartments to co-operatives. The closer the living situation approximates a permanent arrangement, in which integrated social systems would have a chance to develop among tenants, the less willing are people to accept African diplomats as tenants.

4. The large number of refusals and evasive answers concerning the acceptability of African diplomats may indicate a state of flux in the current situation.

With this up-to-the-minute information in hand, the State Department scheduled a meeting on July 6 with 60 real-estate agents and owners. Harris Wofford, special assistant to the President, told the gathering that housing discrimination in the nation's capital was seriously injuring the foreign policy of the United States, and that "there is no subject on which the President feels more deeply than this one."

Under Secretary of State Chester Bowles declared that housing discrimination in Washington is "not just a matter of property rights; it involves the very security of this nation."

Carl T. Rowan, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs, emphasized that the State Department sees the problem as much bigger than "merely providing a roof over the heads of 75 or 80 African families." African diplomats, he said, must be able to go out and look for housing themselves without being insulted by apartment managers. The State Department is not trying to "hand lead" the Africans to certain apartment houses; it wants them to be received courteously on their own.

Mr. Duke, Chief of Protocol, told the realtors that the basic problem is not how to meet the emergency needs of those African diplomats now forced to live in hotels or makeshift quarters. "The reason African diplomats have such a difficult time in finding adequate lodging is clear," he said. "In areas where American Negroes are refused admittance, Africans are also undesired."

The real-estate power elite in Washington, after due deliberation, made a heartening response to the State Department challenge. Three apartment house owners pledged immediate support in finding suitable apartments for African officials. Six others joined them in forming a committee to seek the support of other property owners. Several men said they would take the next step and end discrimination against all Negroes—at least in some of their apartment buildings.

AT THE END of the three-hour meeting, Mr. Duke concluded that the conference had gone "a long way" in alleviating the problem of housing for African diplomats in Washington.

On the following day, a *Washington Post* editorial stated:

Negroes who are citizens of the United States can be forgiven for reacting wryly to the State Department's efforts at finding suitable housing for African diplomats. . . . Certainly it hurts the "image" of the United States when a nonwhite diplomat is affronted by a racial snub. But it must be doubly galling to American Negroes to realize that in the capital of the United States freedom in the choice of housing may begin with those not handicapped by U. S. citizenship. . . . When a non-white family (foreign) obtains an apartment without dire consequences, possibly a nonwhite family (American) may receive courteous treatment without wearing a turban. That might help the American "image," too.

Mr. Duke replied the very next day. He stated that: "The Protocol Office takes the position that there can be no solution to the problem of damaging rebuffs to African diplomats, when they look for apartments in Washington, until it is possible for all U. S. citizens to seek shelter without fear of discrimination or humiliation. . . . Our fundamental objective in this field is to ensure that policies in our Nation's capital reflect truly the democratic concepts of justice and decency that we espouse all over the world."

A few days later, Mr. Sanjuan announced that six or seven African diplomats known to be looking for Northwest apartments could now be adequately housed. He made the statement on July 10, after a meeting of the volunteer committee of real-estate men working with the State Department to combat housing discrimination against African diplomats. "Concrete proposals have been made in such a manner that we can expect 15 or 20 openings at our July 25 meeting," he said.

Committee meetings will probably be held with State Department officials every two weeks for the next year. Sanjuan anticipates that about 150 African diplomats will be accommodated in the next 18 months. The next step will be to see what the real-estate committee can do to avoid humiliating experiences for those diplomats who start looking for housing on their own.

"We recognize," Sanjuan said, "that this is part of a much larger problem."

The Dialogue

LIBERAL THEOLOGY

THEOLOGICAL LABELS are out of date. The terms High Church, Low Church, Broad Church used to correspond roughly to groups of Anglicans. I doubt if they are adequate today. "Fundamentalist," "Evangelical," "Neo-Orthodox," "Liberal" and "Central Churchman" are labels which may be significant. I, for one, do not understand them. But "Liberals" in religious matters are not just people with a label; they are people with whom we live and talk and do business. Let's discuss them.

The notion that one religion is as good as another seemed to me an unqualifiedly disastrous doctrine, until a rather stupid man told me he wanted to be a Catholic. When asked why, he answered: "Well, one religion is as good as another, so why not be a Catholic?" His real reason was, I think, that his girl friend was a Catholic. At any rate, an error of too great liberalism can have incidental good effects.

What used to be called "liberal" theology sapped the faith of millions. At the same time it exorcised many Protestant minds of incubuses that obsessed them: a wooden verbalism in interpreting Scripture; a constant appeal to a few selected texts of the Bible as the sole criterion of revelation; a penal substitution theory of the atonement; a strictly Calvinistic view of predestination; a church wholly invisible; subjective feeling as the practical test of faith; and, above all, the cruder forms of vituperation of the Catholic Church.

Years ago, when we were going to Mass, Protestant boys used to shout at us:

Catholic, Catholic, toll the bell,
When you die, you'll go to hell
When you get there the devil will say
Jump in the fire and frizzle away.

Over half a century ago I heard those words, but I remember them still. It is a mystery to me how Protestants, perhaps especially those called "liberal," have somehow of recent years succeeded in turning the tables and putting Catholics on the defensive as regards religious tolerance. In my family—and we were always English and always Catholic—the boot was on the other foot; we were the persecuted and Protestants the persecutors. Even today Newman's *Present Position of Catholics in England* can be read with profit.

Some Anglican invented a story that isn't half bad. A good Anglican died and went to heaven. Everything was marvelous: music, fountains, peacocks, gold and jewels and people with smiles and universal gladness. But one thing bothered him. In the center of heaven was a great tall wall enclosing an immense space. The wall more and more aroused his curiosity, until St. Peter allowed him to put a ladder against it and look

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over. He came down and said to St. Peter: "But it is absolutely the same on both sides. What is the sense of having the wall?" "Well," answered St. Peter, "we put all the Roman Catholics there, because they wouldn't be happy if they thought anyone was in heaven besides themselves."

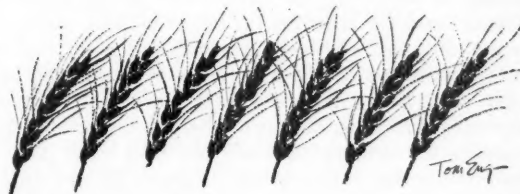
The tale is a tall tale, but it illustrates a change of mood: now Catholic intransigence can be joked about, and in not unkindly fashion.

Not so very long ago the tone was different. The Pope was antichrist, "that man of sin," opposed to God; Rome was the whore of Babylon; Masses were blasphemous fables and dangerous deceits; confession meant permission to sin and indulgences a sale of what would now be called "protection"; confirmation was "stinking papistical oil"; convents were dens of iniquity, which should be inspected by the government lest girls be walled up; and the police ought to arrest any monk guilty of the enormity of practicing celibacy in the public streets.

Today things are different. "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion" is not a slogan that appeals to modern politicians. Prominent statesmen in many countries are Catholics.

Does "liberalism" in theology empty out the baby of fundamental faith together with the dirty water of bigotry? In fact, while much dirty water has been running out, much clean water has been running in, largely through the ecumenical movement: appreciation of tradition as well as of Scripture; a visible Church, united with the Church in all ages; the objective efficacy of baptism; the Eucharist as the central worship of Christians; the need for Christians to speak with one voice to the whole world; and, above all, the need of Christian unity. "Liberalism" today is liberal with a difference.

But I have one particular growl against the Protestant "Liberals": they are not liberal enough. When I die they won't pray for me. They will offer no Euchar-



istic Sacrifice for the forgiveness of my sins. I know, of course, that this is no lack of charity on their part. All the same, it makes me sad. Must death destroy our bonds of affection and our mutual power to help one another?

This, to my mind, points up the whole difference between Catholics and Protestants: the issue is what men can spiritually do, in Christ, for one another. And yet, I have a sneaking hope that some of my many Protestant friends, when I die, will stretch their consciences enough to say: May the Lord have mercy on his soul. And that, too, is a sign of the new wind that is blowing.

BERNARD LEEMING

Chile's Exploited Farmers

George M. Korb

A MERICAN FARMERS SAY that the way to be successful in farming is to sell what you can; what you can't sell, feed to the pigs; what the pigs won't eat, eat yourself. Although it may be a joke in the United States, it seems to be the path followed by the Chilean farmer in his diet.

The agricultural worker (*inquilino*) on large estates in central Chile generally receives a loaf of bread and a plate of beans and about 30 cents a day in cash, his house, about two acres of land to farm for himself, and sometimes the right to pasture some animals, if he owns any. In addition, his wife is entitled to collect from the government social-security system a family allowance of a little less than \$3 a month for each dependent in the family. Thus, in a large family, the cash income from raising children is greater than the cash wage paid the head of the family for raising crops. With such a limited income, it would take good management, indeed, to maintain a level of health and decency.

Although the *inquilino* has two acres of land for subsistence farming, this type of agriculture is not typical of Chile. So he imitates the owners of large estates by commercial farming on a very small scale. Instead of eating what he produces, he sells it at wholesale, if it has much value, and buys at retail other food with more volume but less nutrition. The result on health is very evident in bad teeth or the lack of them.

Although he rejects subsistence farming—and the advantage of supplying his family with all its food—the Chilean *inquilino* lacks the benefit of being a specialist. He does not have the technical preparation for concentrating his efforts on the most efficient production of a single crop. Being obliged to work on an estate using large-scale methods, he has neither the experience nor mentality for farming intensively his own small plot. In any event he has little capital to finance his operations.

The result of this lack of scientific method and scarcity of capital can be seen in the price of chicken. Chicken is sold in New York City for as little as 29 cents a pound. In Santiago the price is at least 50 cents a pound. The high price is one part of the cost that Chilean society must pay for inefficiency. The other part is paid by the farmer himself through his misery.

Students of the School of Social Work of the Catholic University of Valparaiso spent a week not long ago studying the living conditions and nutrition of a few of

Chile's 83,000 *inquilino* families. Each student spent the day with a housewife, observing the home life and eating the noonday meal with the family. Let us consider what the students found out about daily life on the farm.

The *inquilino* thinks that tea and sugar are indispensable for every meal. Cooking oil, flour and soap are also necessities which must be bought at the store. Since the small cash wage is insufficient to cover these expenditures, he has to sacrifice eggs, chickens, milk and other good things to pay his bill. The foods most commonly found in the house are tea, rice, bread, sugar, flour, macaroni, cooking oil, grease and beans, all chiefly obtained from the store rather than his piece of land.

Sometimes, for lack of minimum knowledge of arithmetic, the housewife is at the mercy of the storekeeper. She has to buy where she has credit and pay the price—which is high because of the absence of competition—demanded by the merchant. She thinks in terms of the amount she can spend between paydays and not of the price of single items. The family budget was a mystery to the visiting students. Many farmers say they pay \$3 a kilo for tea. What an attraction this drink must have when they will spend the cash wage of ten days for a kilo of leaves! With the same amount of money they could buy about fifty quarts of milk.

That price is not always the principal consideration in making a purchase appears from other examples, too. Farmers commonly use cube sugar, for instance, although it costs two cents a kilo more than granulated sugar. There are numberless justifications for following this custom: cube sugar is better; it is easier to measure; it is the custom; if the sugar is dropped, it is easier to pick up; there are ground bones in granulated sugar; it is easier to separate the ants in summer; it can be carried in the pocket to eat as candy; they don't sell granulated sugar at the store; etc.

We could not judge the nutrition of the *inquilino* by the food offered on the day of our survey. We were the recipients of traditional Chilean hospitality. However, we could comprehend something of their diet by taking into account the things not consumed on that day. For example, 18 houses in 58 did not offer milk with the tea, and even in houses that had milk, not all members of the family drank it. Incidentally, milk is not used in the preparation of food. It is considered only a beverage.

Contrary to the Italian custom, the consumption of wine with the meal is not universal. It is not even drunk regularly. Rather, drinking is intemperate, done most commonly on the weekend. In 1944, the Director Gen-

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eral of Labor declared that 18 per cent of the agricultural laborers were absent from work on Mondays, and that 56 per cent of this absenteeism was caused by drunkenness. For this reason, many estates, even those producing grapes, try to prevent the sale of wine. At 20 cents a quart, wine gives more calories for the money than many other foods. It is one of the few satisfactions within reach of the farm laborer.

Demand for meat is so small that it is sold in many places only on Saturday and Sunday. Meat available in Chile comes to less than one pound a week per capita. Although the rural proletariat raises the animals, its share of the meat is much less than average. Eggs were eaten in only 9 out of 58 houses on the day of our survey. Although some families have honey, eggs, cheese or other things with their bread for breakfast and afternoon tea, the majority eat only bread and tea at those meals.

Commonly, the woman of the house prepares but one meal a day, which is served at midday. In the evening the family eats whatever is left over. Bread and tea are the standard breakfast. The menu depends on the things available at the season. Many eat more poorly, in quantity, variety and frequency, in winter. When there is food, the children eat at all hours.

AS A RULE, the woman of the house does not have to do the housework alone because there are others in the family to help. Only 19 per cent of the women say that they do all the work themselves. Because they prepare only one complete meal a day and the house itself is small, they have considerable free time, although there isn't much chance of using it to advantage. Less than 30 per cent say they have remunerative work, and even this does not take much time, such as selling some milk. Therefore, they do not miss the help of the daughters who go to the city to work as domestic servants. When there are grown daughters in the house, they do the hardest work, and the mother spends her time sewing, mending, baking the bread and directing the work.

The low level of living is not limited to the food. Although there is an average of eight persons in each family, 71 per cent of the houses have no more than one or two bedrooms. A house of cement blocks and metal roof with a combined kitchen-living room and three bedrooms—one for the parents and one for each sex of children—would cost about \$2,000. To justify such an investment, the worker would have to produce enough to earn at least \$700 a year. A level of culture sufficiently high so that they did not destroy the property would also be necessary. Ignorance makes most *inquilinos* both deficient producers and very destructive consumers. However, this does not worry the landlords: they supply a house of adobe mud walls with dirt floor and straw roof.

Usually there are no boarders in houses with only one bedroom, but it appears that one bedroom is considered adequate for a family because in 70 per cent of the houses with more than one bedroom there are boarders.

In very few cases is there any income from these boarders, of whom there are two types. The first are peons who work as "obligated" because the family does not have the two male workers required by the landlord in order to get a house. This arrangement is evidence of the slight consideration which owners of the estates have for the human dignity of the worker. The second type of boarder consists of children who live with the family because they have no other home. This demonstrates the charity with which many poor families support persons who would otherwise be homeless.

There is need for manpower in the country, but women do not relieve the shortage. It is not the custom for Chilean women to work in the fields, and there is little remunerative employment for them. They go, therefore, to the city to work as maids. This upsets the balance of population, producing a surplus of unmarried men in the country while the marriageable girls swell the population of Santiago. The census of 1952 showed that the town where our survey was made had 8 per cent more men than women over 15 years of age. The city of Santiago, on the other hand, has 119 women for every 100 men.

The sons who remain with the family do not contribute much in cash toward its support. Only 16 of 58 families admit economic aid from their children. The wages in cash are so slight, generally about 30 cents a day, that those who work as "obligated" or as "voluntaries" spend most of their wages on personal expenses. It costs twice as much to hire a horse for a day as it does to hire a man. If farming can discount intelligence and skill and make brute force the primary consideration, this scale of values may be logical.

There are few comforts in the home. Only 38 per cent have electric lights and use is limited to certain hours. No one has running water in the house, and the majority have to carry water 50 feet or more. More than 25 per cent have neither well nor spring and have to use the water from the irrigation ditch. Two families have septic tanks but 48 per cent of the families have no other toilet facilities than the irrigation ditch (also a source of drinking water), and 43 per cent have out-houses. The kitchen is an outside lean-to for more than half of the homes. Kerosene stoves are used in two houses, but this involves expenditure of money for oil. Most use wood gathered on the land for fuel. There are no clocks in 28 per cent of the homes, 40 per cent lack sewing machines, 66 per cent lack radios and 31 per cent have no dining-room furniture.

Although radios are very expensive in Chile, when there is electricity, the family generally has a radio (77 per cent of the cases). Only 8 per cent of homes without electricity have radios. Possibly there is a relationship between electricity and standard of living in general. Perhaps the landlords who install electricity for their tenants also pay better.

At first, the high percentage having clocks seems surprising. Why so much emphasis on the time? Isn't the sun sufficient for farmers with so few resources? We must remember that the *inquilino* is not the master of his own destiny. In reality, he works as a laborer in a

commercialized kind of farming. According to the law, he is paid for working seven days in the week if he is neither absent nor late on the six workdays. Even when there is no other stimulus to work well, there is a premium for punctuality. Therefore, the clock is not strictly a luxury; it is a requisite of the work system.

In most cases there is no rest even on Sunday. The majority of the housewives say that they work the same as other days, and few go out for recreation. Even a bus ride to the nearest town could cost half a day's cash wage. The men are required to work six days on the landlord's land and use Sunday to cultivate the patch which supplements their cash income. Evidently, the Chilean landlord considers the commandment to keep holy the Sabbath day as something personal, not applying to his tenants.

We must bear in mind that the conditions described in this study are not unusual. On the contrary, the valley studied is fertile and well irrigated. Situated within two hours of the markets of Valparaiso and Santiago, it

should be among the most prosperous areas of the country. The farmers studied include the skilled workers on the estates as well as the field hands. Although the families are large, there is one worker who produces for every three or four mouths in the population. The survey also covers only estates where the owner would co-operate.

No Castro has yet appeared in Chile to bring about a violent change in the agricultural structure, nor is the government making much progress in land reform. The way out for those who find life on the land intolerable has been to flee to the city, even when the city has neither jobs nor housing to offer the migrant. The 55,000 who vote with their feet each year by moving to Santiago make as eloquent a protest against an unjust regime as the refugees from East Germany who arrive in Berlin. The same excessively rapid urbanization is occurring all over Latin America. For the time being it takes the pressure of the discontented off the land, but one wonders how long the status quo can last.

BOOKS

Finest Biblical Scholarship

THE CONSCIENCE OF ISRAEL. Pre-Exilic Prophets and Prophecy
By Bruce Vawter, C.M. Sheed & Ward.
295p. \$5

The newly elected president of the Catholic Biblical Association presents both scholar and general reader with a first-rate and fascinating study of the pre-Exilic prophets who lived in the eighth and ninth centuries B.C. These include Amos, Hosea, Micah, Isaiah, Nahum, Zephaniah, Habakkuk and Jeremiah. The men and their message can never, of course, be rightly understood apart from their background and the contemporary history in which they were so personally involved.

For this reason the author not only explains their unique function within Israelite society but the larger background of prophetism in the ancient Near East. The latter illuminates but can never explain adequately the distinctive vocation of men who spoke in the name of God. "Israelite prophetism is unique because Israel itself is unique."

Following a stimulating study of the prophetic vocation in its larger aspects, Fr. Vawter takes up each of the prophets enumerated above and describes their messages with constant attention to those historical events in

which the prophets saw the working out of God's holy purpose for Israel and the world. To assist the reader who will want to read the prophets, he has prefixed a sizable note on the text of most of the prophecies, explaining the composition and major divisions of the prophetic collection.

These summaries are a model of sane critical judgment. The translations which the author gives us in these chapters are independent, clear and vigorous, well calculated to convey the rugged majesty of the prophetic style. In a concluding chapter, "The Endurance of Prophecy," Fr. Vawter bril-

liantly pulls together the central ideas which emerge from his study and shows the real relevance of Israelite prophecy for Christians. It is not always where people have sought it.

Let me conclude this all too brief review by an observation. There has been considerable moaning about the derivative character of American Catholic publications on the Bible. While it would be ungenerous to deny the good things we have received from translated works, especially in French and German, I hope that my final remark will not be judged invidious. There is not, to my knowledge, a single Catholic book dealing with the prophets, in any modern language, which can stand comparison with Fr. Vawter's book from the standpoint of historical control, critical acumen and theological depth.

FREDERICK L. MORIARTY, S.J.

Spain's Royal Patronage

KING AND CHURCH
By W. Eugene Shiels, S.J. Loyola U. Press.
399p. \$6

"The Rise and Fall of the Patronato Real" is the subtitle of this enlightening and scholarly study of Church-State relations in Spain's heyday as a world power. The "royal patronage" was the sweeping right (and duty) of the Spanish crown to administer all religious affairs in the realm. Starting as a papal concession to Ferdinand and Isabella for the religious reconstruction of newly conquered Granada, its extension to

New Spain after 1492 seemed entirely natural. For 250 years the system seemed to work. Only in the middle of the 18th century did it begin to show signs of a fatal internal contradiction. The revolts in the colonies and dynastic divisions on the Iberian peninsula brought it to a merciful end. The cause of the *patronato real* stirs many salutary reflections on the wisdom of employing Caesar to carry on God's work.

This story is familiar enough in its general outline to students of Latin America. But it was left to Fr. Shiels, chairman of the Department of History

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of Xavier University, Cincinnati (and former AMERICA associate editor), to provide chapter and verse. This he has done with admirable objectivity, letting the record speak for itself, particularly in the abundant papal and royal documents he provides in the original.

The church powers entrusted to the secular arm by the patronage are startling in their extensive scope. For all practical intents and purposes, the King was Pope. He appointed bishops, created and divided dioceses, sent and withdrew missionaries, disposed of Church disputes at his pleasure. Even the decrees of Rome were subject to the royal censorship and were not applied if they did not meet the approval of the Court of St. Ildefonso.

In his competent outline of the origins, function and fate of the *patronato real*, the author points out that the papal concession was not so unreasonable or reckless as it may seem. To the credit of the kings of Spain, it must be said that they long acquitted themselves honorably of their sacred trust. Their use of what was rightly called "the most precious pearl in the royal diadem" was not insincere or fraudulent, even if it was often overbearing. By the middle of the 18th century, however, the inevitable perversion of purpose had set in. Those involved in studying the perennial question of Church-State relations can make good use of the case history clearly and succinctly presented in this study.

ROBERT A. GRAHAM

Who Was the Firstest?

ATLANTIC CROSSINGS BEFORE COLUMBUS

By Frederick J. Pohl. Norton. 315p. \$4.50

For Americans, pre-Columbian voyages are the happiest historical hunting ground in the world, and Mr. Pohl is an experienced hunter—no mere bookworm, but a scout armed with measuring rods, machete, insect repellent and whatever else may be needed to verify long-forgotten sites.

For sentimental reasons, I sounded out at once his ideas about the Old Stone Tower in my native Newport, R.I. I was glad to see that he stands stoutly for its Viking origin as a combined fort and 14th-century parish church. He alleges for this conviction arguments old and new. When Governor Arnold wrote about "my Stone Milln," he meant, not the mill he had built, but the existing building he had converted into a wind-mill, despite various inconvenient features. Pretty

much all the evidence about the Old Stone Tower is in, one way or another, so no hard feelings need be generated by either view as to this eternal question mark.

The Kensington Rune Stone is another affair. Runes are a terribly tricky business, as Graham Carey once gleefully demonstrated to a friend. Though runes and futharks are all over Mr. Pohl's book, he treads among them warily, especially when it is not quite certain whether the odd markings are of human or of geological origin. Particularly explosive is the question of the genuineness of the famous rune-inscribed Kensington Stone, defended by Prof. Hjalmar J. Holand and bitterly impugned by Prof. Erik Wahlgren. Mr. Pohl stands valiantly with Prof. Holand, and the battle is still on. May I add, as a personal note, that the moment I first analyzed for myself the Kensington inscription, each of Wahlgren's objections occurred spontaneously to my mind. However, Holand claims to have struck them down one by one. It will be still some time, if ever, before we know whether old Swedish Farmer Ohman was just a shrewd contriver, or whether the slab he is said to have discovered on his Minnesota farm was a true historical document.

The climax of Pohl's Vinland story is the author's apparent discovery of Leif Erikson's camp site. He is by no means certain that Ireland's St. Brendan and his monks did not fare to the New World, especially as none but a previously arrived Irishman could have baptized the Icelandic, Ari Marson, who was driven to continental America in 983 A.D., three years before the reported first sighting of that shore by a Norseman. He has discovered an extraordinarily adventurous tale of Henry Sinclair, alias Glooscap, the Scottish-born Sea King, and pays his respects to other possible discoverers. In these days of microfilms and IBM research, Mr. Pohl's delightful narrative ought to stir a lot more scholars to search for clues in the old libraries of Europe.

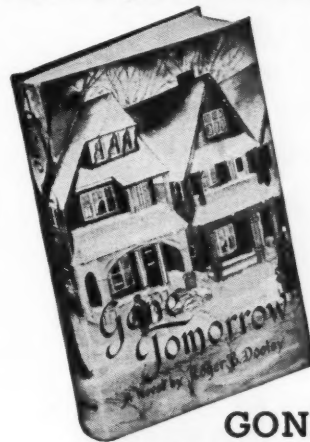
JOHN LAFARGE

CITIZEN HEARST

By W. A. Swanberg. Scribner. 527p. \$7.50

Even before he died, William Randolph Hearst had been the subject of several biographies, for the most part biased. They were in large measure written by men who had worked under him and a few were by the muckraker or iconoclast type of writer. This volume, however, is by a sound scholar with experience and success in writing biographies,

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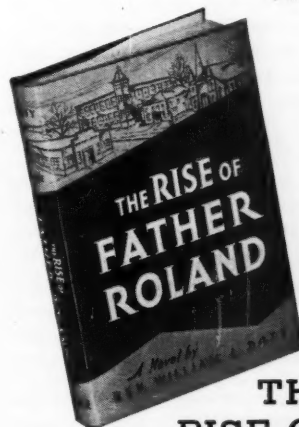


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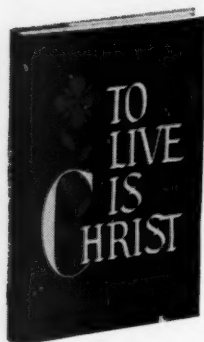
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and is thus of a completely different stripe.

Mr. Swanberg's study is based on broad and intensive investigation. He has been to the books already written about Mr. Hearst. He has been to those written about the "times" of Mr. Hearst. He has gone into newspaper files of Hearst papers and of others. He has delved into the biographies and autobiographies of contemporaries. He has dredged magazine files, too. He has profited from personal queries to persons—friends and employees—who lived with and around Mr. Hearst. Even some of the private Hearst papers have been used, although the great mass of these are not generally available and may never be. Onto the author's pages march Joseph Pulitzer, William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, Calvin Coolidge, Al Smith, Herbert Hoover, but never too prominently. The biographer restricts his emphasis and proportion always to what concerns William Randolph Hearst.

This is frankly to say that this is an excellent book, factual and fair in its criticism as in its praise. It was another author than Swanberg who called Hearst a "phenomenon," and so one judges him after having read this book. Swanberg tends to consider him a Jekyll and Hyde, and so draws him. A precocious and willful child, Hearst grew up to be a smart, domineering man. Sentimental yet ruthless, sympathetic yet cruel, high-minded at times yet absolutely amoral most of the time, a liberal politician who turned conservative when he was old and wealthy, an absolute idol to many of the poor and oppressed, yet hard on workers as a general principle, and not unwilling to arrange shady political deals, Hearst never deserved the Presidency toward which he so steadily aspired for so long. If any one person deserves credit for blocking him off permanently, this biographer believes it was Alfred E. Smith, who flatly refused to run on the same ticket with Hearst.

Hearst was a successful publisher, notably of newspapers, and author of a book of selected writings emphasizing the best ideals of that profession. Yet he did more to blacken the name of newspaperdom than any other man ever did.

In much detail, although never in excess, the author has produced a fascinating book. We cannot call it definitive because there are still Hearst documents not used here or usable. But it is the very next thing to being just that.

ELBRIDGE COLBY

Abominable Snowmen: Legend Come to Life, by Ivan T. Sanderson (Chilton. 525p. \$7.50).

Here it is, the complete *vade mecum* for the *yeti*phile, the story of the elusive Snowman from the Ice Age to Sir Edmund Hillary. The author is a serious zoologist. He presents all the evidence to the reader. He concludes that "ABSMery" is a valid and concrete subject for investigation. Readers who do not buy the thesis will still learn a lot of geography. Those who are sold on it may be driven to hunt for an indigenous species, the Sasquatch, in the forests north of San Francisco.

Nuclear Physics in Peace and War, by Peter E. Hodgson (Hawthorn. 156p. \$3.50).

Written by a physicist, this is the 67th volume of the Twentieth Century Encyclopedia of Catholicism to appear in English. The presentation is clear and requires no scientific background. The book sketches the essentials of atomic structure and radioactivity, then goes on to show how atomic energy, peaceful and warlike, is shaping the world of today. A good little introduction, for the layman, to a subject already too vast to be surveyed adequately in brief form.

Hidden Channels of the Mind, by Louisa E. Rhine (Sloane. 291p. \$5).

For some thirty years Dr. J. B. Rhine has studied parapsychology by laboratory methods at Duke University. But in this book his wife, and collaborator, surveys, by the case method, the types and forms of extrasensory perception that arise spontaneously in daily life. This is a sober and most interesting book that does not prejudge the reality of telepathy, clairvoyance and intuition, but does show the need for more work in a field that is slowly winning acceptance and respectability among scientists.

IT'S THE IRISH

By Bob Considine. Doubleday. 274p. \$4.95

Whether your name be O'Brien, Smolenski, Chiarello, Cohen or Schmidt, read *It's the Irish* if you are interested in how the wanderers from other shores have transformed America and how America, in turn, has transformed them. Bob Considine writes about the Irish with enthusiasm and affection. Although he makes no claims to scholarship, he has compressed into this brief and breezy book an astonishing amount of information, much of it new and all of it fascinating. He provides just enough background of Irish history to enable

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his readers to appreciate the forces which shaped the Irish character. He admires the Irish and his praise of them is generous, but he is not blind to their weaknesses, which—as every Irishman admits—are few and inconsequential.

The Irish came to America early in our history; scholars estimate that they made up half of Washington's army. During the 1830's they came here to dig the nation's canals, build its railroads

Reviewers' Line-Up

REV. FREDERICK L. MORIARTY, S.J., professor of Sacred Scripture, Weston College, Mass., has traveled extensively in the Holy Land.

ROBERT A. GRAHAM, S.J. and JOHN LAFARGE, S.J. are associate editors of AMERICA.

ELBRIDGE COLBY, professor of journalism at George Washington University, Washington, D.C., is a regular contributor to military journals.

FRANCIS GRIFFITH is an assistant supervisor on the New York City Board of Education.

JOHN D. BOYD, S.J., teaches English literature at Fordham University, New York.

EDWARD P. J. CORBETT teaches English literature at the Creighton University, Omaha.

SERGE L. LEVITSKY was formerly a lecturer in Slavonic studies at Oxford University.

PAUL MAILLEUX, S.J., is director of the Russian Center at Fordham University.

and mine its coal. In the middle of the last century more than a million of them, in one of the great migrations of history, inundated this country like a tidal wave when a blight struck the potato crop at home. Before the end of the century, Ireland's population had dwindled from eight to four million.

The Irish immigrants were unique in two respects: they were the first to be called foreigners and the first to suffer segregation and discrimination. They were blamed—as immigrants from other countries were blamed in later years—for the rising crime rate and labor troubles. Most of them remained in the cities where they landed and made the jump from a farming to an industrial economy with amazing adaptability.

Down through the years they have been active in the labor movement. Irishmen organized the Knights of Labor just after the Civil War, and the United Mine Workers and the Brother-

hood of Carpenters and Joiners in the 1880's.

With their flair for politics, the Irish developed the big-city political machine to the highest level of efficiency. They played a leading part in local, State and national politics. Twelve American presidents are known to have been of Irish descent.

The Irish fought fiercely for this country in every war, and provided abundant leadership. Com. John Barry, Gen. George Meade, Gen. "Wild Bill" Donovan and Gen. Anthony McAuliffe are only a few of America's military heroes of Irish extraction.

In one of his chapters, redundantly entitled "The Talented Irish," Considine points out that the *Dictionary of American Biography* lists nearly 500 well-known Americans who were born in Ireland and literally thousands of others of Irish descent. The Irish have a flair for medicine, law, sports, teaching, dramatics and journalism, he says, supporting his claim by mentioning their contributions to these fields. In sum, according to Considine, the Irish have "deepened America's faith, quickened its humor, hardened its muscle, and broadened its culture."

FRANCIS GRIFFITH

IMAGES AND SYMBOLS

By Mircea Eliade. Trans. by Philip Mairet. Sheed & Ward. 189p. \$3.50

Gratifying signs everywhere give solid hope that our contemporary culture is regaining a sense of the importance of symbol. Positivism, as well as its rationalistic analogues among Catholics, has lost its teeth. The symbol, always the friend of true faith and reason, is not a luxury but part of the essential structure of the person.

Mircea Eliade is an internationally known scholar, his stimulating *Patterns in Comparative Religion* coming to mind most readily. *Images and Symbols*, published a decade ago in France, is now available in translation. It is a series of papers dealing with the profound religious symbolism of Eastern religions, but showing frequent comparison with classical and Christian analogues. For those especially concerned with studying comparative religion, there are revealing and valuable statements on the symbolism of time, the center, the knot, shells and water. They are well-documented, expository and interpretative. The literary scholar, too, will find much that has been raw material, for centuries back, deep in the human psyche. One is constantly reminded, for example, of Eliot's *Four Quartets*.

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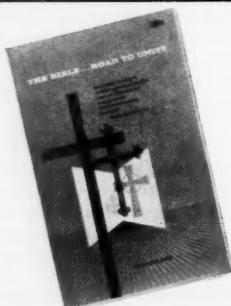
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All, however, will find valuable reminders of the symbolic dimension of every valid culture and be charmed with the limitless inference available to minds steeped in the experience of symbols.

The author all too briefly suggests some of the larger implications of such a culture. To think in symbol is not the exclusive privilege of the child, the poet or the unbalanced mind—the dreary positivist to the contrary. Human history transcends the limits of mere factual situations. Symbol portrays man as essentially religious in his manner of thinking. Christianity, though concerned with time, has uniquely redeemed it through the Incarnation. These are but a few of the implications of the latent symbolism available to human thought. They all point, it would seem, to our time's urgent need, a personalist philosophy which will make man quite at home, though a pilgrim, in our increasingly more complicated universe.

JOHN D. BOYD

SATURN OVER THE WATER

By J. B. Priestley. Doubleday. 284p. \$4.50

Isabel Farne was dying of leukemia when she called her cousin Tim Bedford to her bedside and asked him to go to South America to search for her husband, a biochemist who had inexplicably disappeared while working at the Arnaldos Institute in Peru. All that she had to guide Tim in his quest was a cryptic note from her husband containing the names of strange people and places.

Tim Bedford's search, which leads him to London, the United States, Peru, Chile and finally Australia, lands him in the midst of an international plot of diabolical intent. As I followed Tim's hectic adventures, I found it hard to decide whether I was in the world of those comic strips which depict mad scientists in white coats or in the world of those E. Phillips Oppenheim novels of political intrigue that I gobbled up as a boy. There are elements of both worlds in this novel, and while an unadulterated strain of either one might have worked out, the combination fails to come off.

The narrator tells us at one point that "we'll soon run smack into what look like ridiculous coincidences, altogether too big and steep, and I give warning here and now that in actual fact they aren't coincidences at all." Well, mere assurances don't make it so.

Still and all, anyone who has read Goldsmith's *The Vicar of Wakefield*

knows that it is possible for a novel to be charming even when filled with incredible coincidences. And since Mr. Priestley calls this "a novel of entertainment in the classic manner," we might have been willing to suspend our disbelief in the hope of being able to enter into the fun.

What spoils our appetite for fun here is that Tim Bedford is a bungling fool. In a novel like this, we expect the hero to be constantly teetering on the razor edge of extinction, but we also expect him, by a combination of sagacity and derring-do, to remain always one step ahead of the forces of evil. But even after being repeatedly "burned," Tim Bedford continues to muddle through. The reader might have shared in the joy that Priestley confesses to have felt while writing this book if the author had been spoofing the genre, much in the way that Thomas Love Peacock spoofed the Gothic novel in *Nightmare Abbey*.

J. B. Priestley has given us some distinguished novels in such things as *The Good Companions* and *Angel Pavement*, but this novel will distinguish itself only as being the biggest disappointment of the summer season.

EDWARD P. J. CORBETT

HOUSE WITHOUT A ROOF

By Maurice Hindus. Doubleday. 562p. \$6.95

In the fifty-odd years since he came to the United States, Maurice Hindus has frequently revisited his native Russia and written countless accounts of his impressions. Now 70, Hindus is still one of our best chroniclers of everyday life in the Soviet Union. In his new book we are offered fascinating glimpses of the changes that have occurred since Stalin's death as they are reflected in the ways and moods, attitudes, chance remarks and comments of Soviet housewives, college students, shopkeepers, peasants or the new Soviet intelligentsia.

Not all the reactions are uniformly favorable. The patterns of black and white of Stalin's Russia have disappeared, revealing important patches of gray. The man in the street no longer appears sad and frightened, the shopgirls wear permanents and exhibit gold teeth, and teen-agers don fancy Truman shirts and regale themselves on chewing gum. At the same time, the voices of dissent are louder and bolder. Searching questions are asked more frequently. Inevitably, the author compares what he saw and heard with his jottings and his memories of previous visits.

The author assures us that his book is

not about doctrine and politics, and we feel gratified, for Hindus' views on such topics are frequently controversial. Still, there is a great deal that the student of the present-day Soviet political scene can learn from the book—the problem of Soviet minorities; the transformations in Uzbekistan, that Soviet "show window in Asia"; the tremendous natural resources of Siberia, which the Soviet government is beginning to put to use in a systematic way; the prodigious "triumph of the Baptists" and the misgivings of the Jews; and many other subjects. Here, mirrored by a sensitive and understanding writer, is an intimate and faithful reflection of Soviet reality in the 44th year of the Communist rule.

The text is spiced with numerous anecdotes. A typical sample would be the story of a Soviet citizen who was sentenced to 21 years in jail for calling the Soviet Minister of Culture, Mikhailov, an idiot—one year for insulting a government official, and 20 years for revealing a state secret.

Hidden in the masonry of the House Without a Roof, there is a message for the Western world. The Soviet government, which sprang from a peasant revolution, is organizing to lead the backward peasant countries of Asia and Africa. Seen in this light, Hindus' data and observations on the gigantic Soviet effort in Siberia and other Asiatic regions, and his sketches of the "new" Russia of Khrushchev, assume an ominous importance.

SERGE L. LEVITSKY

EASTERN CATHOLIC LITURGIES

By Nicholas Liesel. Newman 168p. \$4.95

During this time of preparation for the Council, when Western Catholics are eagerly focusing their attention on the Eastern Churches, Fr. Liesel's volume appears as a fortunate addition to the books published in the past by D. Attwater, Fr. Adrian Fortescue and Fr. R. Janin.

Besides schematic descriptions of the organization of the Catholic Eastern Churches and of their particular way of celebrating the Eucharistic Sacrifice, this book—perhaps we should say this album—presents a good number of photographs which help us to catch a glimpse of the more typical moments of the Oriental Catholic liturgies as they are celebrated in many places today.

Nevertheless, it is obvious that this first volume calls for another one. Under pressure of various social and religious influences, most contemporary Eastern Catholic rites have departed more or less from the primitive tradi-



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tions still followed by the Eastern Churches not united with Rome. Furthermore, Fr. Liesel took all his photographs in Rome, often in churches of the Latin rite. Hence a companion volume is really necessary, a volume with photographs of the various liturgies taken in churches built and arranged according to the exigencies and spirit of the respective rites. For the present volume seems to offer little assurance that what Cardinal Tisserant wrote in his introduction to this album is, in fact, the true spirit of Oriental Catholicism. His Eminence expressed the hope that this volume would show those brethren still separated from us

that from their union with us there would come no alteration in their legitimate liturgical observances.

May we make another suggestion? We would like, also, to see some photographs of the faithful actively participating in their public worship. For in the Oriental liturgies the role of the people is a large one, and this is not apparent if one's camera is focused only on the celebrant. A rite is far more than the gestures and prayers of the priest alone, and anyone who has attended a Coptic Mass in Egypt, for instance, or the all-night vigil in a Russian church, and has grasped the union of priest and faithful in the liturgy of their ancestors, will ask Father Liesel to continue his work by publishing complementary volumes to help Westerners appreciate still further the treasures of Eastern Christianity.

P. MAILLEUX

FOKINE. *Memoirs of a Ballet Master*

Trans. by Vitale Fokine. Ed. by Anatole Chujoy. Little, Brown. 318p. \$7.50

This is, to use the current password, a "major" book—major within and without its field. To the balletomane it will be a firsthand revelation of what made the great Fokine tick (a not unexpected one: the man's courage simply matched his talent). To the layman it will be even more. For Michel Fokine was not only the architect of the modern classical dance; he was an artist whose integrity and vision could well be taken to heart in these days of cash-and-carry success.

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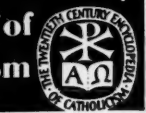
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arts. From the Imperial Petersburg of his birth in 1880 to New York City, where he died in 1942, Michel Fokine's road was long and very much unpaved. He travelled it hopefully, and he undeniably arrived.

C. A. I.

CLOCK WITHOUT HANDS

By Carson McCullers. Houghton, Mifflin. 241p. \$4

The considerable excitement generated by the appearance of *The Heart is a Lonely Hunter* (written when the author was 22), *Reflections in a Golden Eye* and *Member of the Wedding* is greatly diminished by the arrival, after an interval of eight years, of Mrs. McCullers' new work. A novel lacking any distinction except the name of its author, it tells a story studded with the clichés of current events and is written in a style so forced and flat that one mourns the passing of the moving, pointed style that once characterized her work.

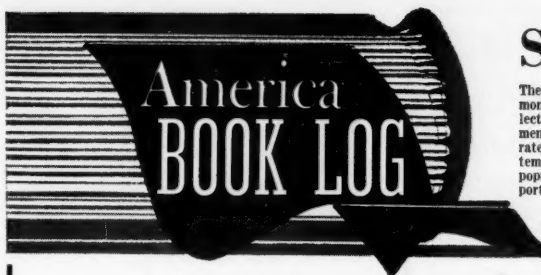
Here she tells of a Southern town named Milan; of old Judge Fox Clane, a bigoted spokesman for the old South; of his grandson Jester (a pale shadow of the touching adolescents in the small, dusty Southern towns who used to wander through Mrs. McCullers' stories and novels), a spokesman for the new, liberal South; of the judge's amanuensis, Sherman, an intellectual; of shifty, vengeful "Nigra," and of J. T. Malone, the town pharmacist, who has learned he is dying of leukemia.

The novel ties all these persons into place with the bright, meretricious ribbons of the segregation struggle. It ends in violence, hatred and, to some small degree, understanding, for Malone dies in peace with his conscience, Sherman from a bomb set in his newly-bought house by a frantic fool, and the judge goes mad. Jester restrains his desire for revenge and thus makes his peace with his manhood.

Miss McCullers herself writes on the jacket of this book: "It is about response and responsibility—of man toward his own livingness." Disregarding the unpalatable nature of the terminal noun in this judgment, there still remains considerable doubt of its accuracy. If it is about anything, it seems to me, it is about an oddly-assorted set of persons (the usual *dramatis personae* of Southern novels). It deals in most ordinary terms with the extraordinary events of a troubled town, and reduces them, by virtue of a second-rate treatment, to downright triteness.

DORIS GRUMBACH

America • SEPTEMBER 23, 1961



September

The Book Log is compiled from monthly reports supplied by selected stores. The ten books mentioned most frequently are rated according to a point system that reflects both a book's popularity and its relative importance.

1. **THE EDGE OF SADNESS**
By Edwin O'Connor (Little, Brown, \$5.00)
2. **TO LIVE IS CHRIST**
By Robert W. Gleason, S.J. (Sheed & Ward, \$3.00)
3. **NOW**
By Fr. M. Raymond, O.C.S.O. (Bruce, \$4.25)
4. **THE CATHOLIC MARRIAGE MANUAL**
By George A. Kelly (Random House, \$4.95)
5. **THE DIVINE MILIEU**
By Pierre Teilhard de Chardin (Harper, \$3.00)
6. **MONSIEUR VINCENT**
By Henri Daniel-Rops (Hawthorn, \$3.95)
7. **THE CATHOLIC YOUTH'S GUIDE TO LIFE AND LOVE**
By George A. Kelly (Random House, \$3.95)
8. **MARY WAS HER LIFE**
By Sister Mary Pierre, R.S.M. (Benziger, \$3.95)
9. **SEEDS OF THE KINGDOM**
By Almire Pichon, S.J. (Newman, \$3.95)
10. **FREEDOM, GRACE AND DESTINY**
By Romano Guardini (Pantheon, \$4.00)



These outstanding titles merit place in any listing of "what Catholics are or should be reading."

The Great Wave and Other Stories, by Mary Lavin (Macmillan, \$3.50). There is a wonderful feeling for place and especially for people in this collection of tales laid in Ireland. The lovely language sounds exactly the right note of both lyricism and realism.

George Washington September, Sirl, by Ronald Harwood (Farrar, Straus & Cudahy, \$3.95). This is still another novel dealing with the problems of *apartheid*. It is rough and tough in spots, but the sense of moral indignation running through it is certain to stir deep thoughts in the mature reader.

Town Without Pity, by Manfred Gregor (Random House, \$3.95). A story of Germany under U. S. occupation. Grim in its account of the rape of a young German girl, it is not sensational and poses some neat problems about international co-operation.

Fiction

The Conscience of Israel, by Bruce Vawter, C.M. (Sheed & Ward, \$5). This fascinating and most scholarly account of the function of the prophets in the society of their day is one of the finest biblical studies ever to appear in the United States.

The Plainsmen of the Yellowstone, by Mark H. Brown (Putnam, \$7.50). The winning of this immense territory to civilization is thrillingly told in this account. Bad men, good guys, Indians—all the trappings of a superb tale are here melded with sound history.

King and Church, by W. Eugene Shiels, S.J. (Loyola U. Press, \$6). This is a scholarly and important study of Church-State relations in Spain and New Spain in the empire's heyday. It has important bearing on contemporary aspects of the problem.

General

THE JEWS AND THE GOSPEL

A Re-examination of the New Testament

by Gregory Baum, O.S.A.

Fr. Baum, author of *That They May Be One*, examines the four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles and the Epistles of St. Paul, and explains the doctrine of the New Testament on Israel's relation to the Church of Christ. \$4.50

MODERN LITERATURE AND CHRISTIAN FAITH

by Martin Turnell

A well-known literary critic discusses the shaping of contemporary writing as exemplified in the work of Lawrence, Virginia Woolf, Forster and others. In addition, he probes the problem of belief in the novels of Claudel, Mauriac and Greene. \$2.50

THE WONDERS OF OUR FAITH

by Gaston Salet, S.J.

Translated by John J. Leonard, S.J.

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Sacred and Exciting

It is all too easy to describe things negatively—not this, not that—and even easier to compose works of liturgical art in terms of avoiding certain extremes. So long as a painting or a motet is not too sentimental, too obscure, some people are willing to call it liturgical, when they really mean lethargical. The great bulk, I suppose, of the dull music written for church in our century is not too operatic, not too repetitious for use in worship; but does this make it worthwhile music?

It is a delight to turn to Leonard Bernstein's recording of Ernest Bloch's *Sacred Service* (Columbia, MS 6621) and discover religious music as immediately and intensely stirring as any music of our time. Described by a wag as "the Jewish B-Minor Mass," this work (composed in 1933) is the first that could be so called, with only forgivable exaggeration. The style is, of course, more redolent of the Brahms *Requiem*, though the structure and much of its feeling seem closer to the Catholic Mass (note the Bor'chu-Gloria, Kedusha-Sanctus, Hodo-Benedictus parallels). The transcendence of the Lord God, as well as His warm presence, is here overwhelmingly communicated.

Two disks of rare sacred music by 19th-century masters have just been released by Deutsche Grammophon Gesellschaft. Very much in the Austrian tradition are Schubert's youthful and gracious *Kyrie* and *Salve Regina*. The *Kyrie* is especially interesting—only 36 bars long, it is rich in harmonic tensions, and is the work of a 16-year-old boy genius. Schubert's *German Mass in F Major* is not a liturgical work, but a series of agreeably appropriate hymns for use during Mass, according to the German tradition (SLPM 138 676).

Liszt is, of course, a flamboyant and paradoxical Mr. Romantic. His *Requiem* and oratorios are well known; we now have a fine performance of his *Hungarian Coronation Mass* (SLPM 138 668). As the name suggests, the work, which dates from 1867, is festive and pompous, hardly what we now think of as liturgical, but a moving experience none the less. Perhaps if we were to

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KING AND CHURCH

by W. Eugene Shiels, S.J.

Shortly before America was discovered, the kings of Spain received an unusual grant from Rome. It was the royal patronage of the Church, the right to administer all religious affairs in Granada. The grant was soon extended to the Indies. This patronage produced excellent results in the establishment of religion overseas and in building and cementing the structure of empire. It deserved to be called "the most precious pearl in the royal diadem."

But the grant created an unnatural situation that led in time to a servitude of the Church to the State. Taken altogether it developed into a magnificent illusion, a Church subservient to a Crown that finally perverted the patronal function. History never gave clearer, more cogent warning against improper ties between religion and civil government.

The book aims primarily to present in full the documents that are basic to a study of the patronage, and in this to make clear just what was its origin and operation. These texts are woven into a narrative that spans the three centuries of the patronage.

W. Eugene Shiels, S.J., began his studies of the Spanish empire under Professor Herbert E. Bolton at the University of California, where he received his doctorate in 1933. Since then he has been teaching and writing in the same field. He is professor of history and chairman of the department at Xavier University, Cincinnati. He is an active member of the historical associations and an associate editor of *Mid-America*.

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crown kings today, this work would seem suitable for such an occasion. Good listening, anyway.

When it comes to Gregorian chant, one's doubt will not be about the liturgical quality so much as the problem of boredom. So often, indeed, chant is done in a lifeless, pale way—completely foreign to its soaring sweep. A convincing introduction to the Gregorian High Mass is now available, with spoken commentary, in a disk made at the Spencer, Mass., Trappist abbey (SJA-1002), under the direction of Solesmes' Dom Joseph Gajard. Another Gajard-directed record gives the poignant Good Friday chants, as sung by the Solesmes monks (London, OS 25229). One final recommendation: if you want a thorough manual on chant, the finest I know in English, get *Fundamentals of Gregorian Chant* by the eminent scholar Lura Heckenlively (Desclée, 308p., \$3; an incredible value).

C. J. McNASPY



ROCCO AND HIS BROTHERS (*Astor*) is another grim, "earthy," technically superior, three-hours-long look at contemporary Italian life.

The picture contains a great deal that is moving, perceptive and brilliantly realized. As a whole, however, it seemed to me to suffer from a basic ambivalence in director Luchino Visconti's outlook toward his story of the deterioration of a southern peasant family after it moves to the industrial city of Milan.

Ideologically, Visconti seems anxious to prove that the family was the victim of contemporary industrial society. Yet, for the most part, he is too good an artist to stack his dramatic cards. What he actually draws is the portrait of a family that was destroyed because it carried within itself the seeds of its own destruction. [L of D: A-III]

GIDGET GOES HAWAIIAN (*Columbia*). Films that are designed as light entertainment for teen-agers almost invariably appall me because, 1) they are predicated on the uncritical acceptance of deplorable standards of adolescent conduct, and 2) the older generation is portrayed as unmitigated nincompoops. This sequel to an extremely dubious but

financially successful teen-age epic lived up to my worst expectations for roughly its first half.

At that point both generations belatedly developed a little common sense and human dignity, which were very welcome even if, under the circumstances, not very convincing. And at that point the reviewer, lacking the wisdom of Solomon, is hard put to decide which half of the picture to stress. [L of D: A-II]

CLAUDELLE INGLISH (*Warner*) is based on Erskine Caldwell's novel about a sharecropper's beautiful teen-aged daughter who went spectacularly wrong and met a spectacular retribution somewhere in the physical and literary vicinity of Tobacco Road.

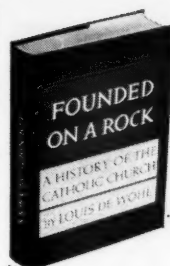
The heroine's lurid downward spiral is implausible enough as a highly specialized individual case history, and its social significance is nil. The best thing to be said for the screen version is that it is done with, under the circumstances, surprising restraint in treatment and that Diane McBain, in the title role, seems the most promising of the current crop of pretty, blonde starlets. [L of D: A-III]

MASTER OF THE WORLD (*American International*) is based on Jules Verne's tale of the altruistic but unhinged scientific genius (Vincent Price) who waged a one-man war on the institution of war one hundred years ago from the vantage point of a cigar-shaped wooden flying machine armed with futuristic bombing devices.

The film has some shortcomings that are attributable to Verne, and some others that it acquired in screen adaptation but, by and large, it is a flavorful period piece (in color) and good entertainment especially for youngsters. [L of D: A-I]

FATE OF A MAN (*Lopert*) is an intensely grim, ultimately lugubrious Russian film about a peasant hero who somehow survives the slings and arrows of a uniquely outrageous fortune. He suffers a succession of cruelties and indignities as a German POW, returns home to find that his entire family has been wiped out, and finally, undaunted by a soon-to-be-fatal heart condition, reasserts his ties with the human race by informally adopting a young orphan lad.

Quite conceivably, Russian critics, with a judicious appreciation for which side their bread is buttered on, hailed the film as a demonstration of the superiority of the citizen of a Socialist



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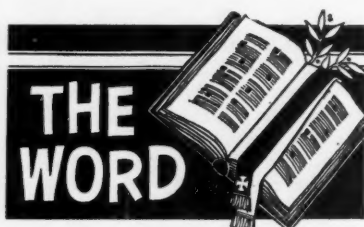
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state. It is nothing of the kind, however, but rather a universal tribute to the indomitability of the human spirit. It is also, for all but the most indomitable in the American audience (which will especially admire the virtuosity of the black-and-white photography), just too woeful to succeed in making any valid point. [L of D: A-III]

MOIRA WALSH



Christ came to share our weakness and to share with us His strength; He came seeking what was human so as to bestow what was divine; to endure ignominy, and so to confer glory; to suffer our infirmities and thus restore us to health. The doctor who knows no illness knows no cure, and he who has not been sick with the sick cannot bring health to the sick (St. Peter Chrysologus, on the Gospel for the 18th Sunday after Pentecost).

WE WILL NOT question Peter of the Silver Speech on the application to the physician's art of the broad principle which Peter enunciates. It is by no means within our competence to judge whether and to what degree the psychiatrist might be the better for a personal dose of neurosis. Unquestionably the very general truth must stand, with whatever qualifications, that actual, literal experience of any phenomenon does indeed deepen the individual's comprehension and perhaps compassion with regard to that phenomenon. It need not embarrass us to note quietly that the celibate's impression of married life is sometimes lacking in accuracy.

Here, then, gleams one of the thousand facets of almighty God's supreme work, the Incarnation. *Deus-homo* (God-man) is a crushing antithesis that the most qualified Christian thinkers never tire of thinking about. Man is man and God is God, and the really frightening, yawning gap between them, being infinite, is not subject to limitation or abbreviation of any sort. Then we read in the most reliable source: *And the Word was made flesh, and came to dwell among us.* The convinced Christian would not be posturing if, upon reading that shattering declaration, he were sim-

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ply to sit down and take his poor head
in his hands. It says that God became
man.

Well, there it is. And this becoming
was not a phantasmal, apparitional, im-
pressionistic business, as in the silly,
salty pagan legends—Zeus becoming a
bull, for example. The indefatigable
Zeus assumed an animal disguise, but
he did not take upon himself—forever!
—the nature of an animal, despite the
broad streak of animality in his own
shoddy divinity. The becoming of the
Incarnation was exactly that: a *coming*
to be. At the moment when the Second
Person of the exalted, incomprehensible
Trinity is physically enclosed in a maid-
en's womb (O pray for us, Mother and
Maid!), God is man. God is now and
forevermore one of us.

The divine Son of God shares our
human formation in a woman's body,
our human coming forth into the phe-
nomenal world, our growth and daily
experiences, daily feeling and thinking
and longing and doing, our human des-
tiny. The Eternal moves through "the
long, slow hours of man." The All-Per-
fect stands in the hot sunlight, and per-
spiration runs down His back. Infinite
Majesty is challenged, contradicted, de-
rided, thrust aside, made the subject
and object of crude laughter. Omnip-
otence lies at full length on a boat
deck, His weary head cushioned on the
helmsman's hard pillow; God is asleep!
The fashioner of the four corners of
the universe is lifted, not exalted, to hang
by nails on a cruel instrument of wood
that points east and west and north and
south.

God is one of us. Did not He Him-
self say that each one of us, like
Himself, would have His cross?

But this incredible, heart-wounding
becoming was not the only nor the final
becoming of the Incarnation. Peter
Chrysologus, for one, does not only say:
Christ came to share our weakness . . .
seeking what was human . . . to endure
insults . . . to suffer our infirmities. . .
Christ did exactly that, but not only
that, and not for the sake of that. God
became man in order that man might
become Godlike. God shared our hu-
manity so that we might share His di-
vinity. Thus it is said and so we pray at
the Offertory of every Mass.

So, then, we may note without bold-
ness that the Incarnation is incomplete.
Each one of us must complete and justi-
fy the coming of God among us by free-
ly, fully and faithfully co-operating in
his own quasi-divinization. Brave words,
noble concept, sublime destiny, arduous
task!

VINCENT P. MCCORRY, S.J.

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KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

LAS Arts and Sciences	GS Graduate School
AE Adult Education	HG Home Study
A Architecture	ILL Institute of
C Commerce	LL Languages and
D Dentistry	L Linguistics
DH Dental Hygiene	IR Industrial Relations
Ed Education	J Journalism
E Engineering	L Law
FS Foreign Service	MT Medical Technology

M Medicine	SF Sister Formation
Mu Music	Sp Speech
N Nursing	Sy Seismology Station
P Pharmacy	T Theatre
PT Physical Therapy	AROTC Army
RT Radio-TV	NROTC Navy
S Social Work	AFROTC Air Force
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